

California's Controversial Governor

AMERICAN MERCURY

"TO BEAR WITNESS TO THE TRUTH"

SEPTEMBER 1960

35 CENTS

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ISSUE
★
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OF
VITAL
INTEREST

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SCIENCE
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A WORD OF APPRECIATION

In our monthly review of correspondence, we note with appreciation the many pleasures derived by patriotic agents who have solicited subscriptions to the increasingly important **AMERICAN MERCURY**. Many instances have been reported where a subscription to an agent has been the basis for a lasting friendship.

We thank you, the thousands of **MERCURY** agents and representatives. In your ranks are ministers, housewives, reporters, teachers and retired persons from all walks of life. Advanced years and infirmities have been no deterrent to your dedication to promote **MERCURY**. Patriotically, you have gone your way, in your own way, to make these United States a better place to live and to preserve the rich heritage granted us for future generations.

Only people authorized by the **AMERICAN MERCURY** Magazine to receive subscriptions can act as Agents or Representatives. To many, this is a splendid source of much needed extra money. To students in school, this affords extra income. To others, while the income is of less importance, the opportunity to meet and talk with others is a welcome and challenging opportunity.

This message is a word of appreciation to those agents and representatives who have been so helpful. It is our invitation to others interested in this important work to inquire about opportunities. Won't you read pages 64a and 64b for full information!



A M E R I C A N MERCURY

TO BEAR WITNESS TO THE TRUTH

SEPTEMBER 1960

VOLUME XCI NO. 440

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Published monthly by the American Mercury Magazine, Inc. at 35 cents a copy. Annual subscription \$4.00 in U. S. and possessions; \$4.50 in Canada; \$5.00 in all other countries. Printed in the U.S.A. Publication office at 153 S. Jefferson Street, Berne, Indiana. Second Class postage paid at New York, New York, and at Berne, Indiana. ©Copyright 1960 by American Mercury Magazine, Inc. All rights reserved. Protected under International Copyright Convention and the Pan American Copyright Convention. No articles may be reprinted in whole or in part without written permission. Not responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Editorial and General Offices, 250 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York

Mercury Memos

GASTON BURRIDGE (*Magnetism!* page 41) is "a science major broken to the rank of corporal through wiles of unorthodox science and afraid some findings of our new 'space age' may boost the corporal back to some sort of colonel!" After 30 years in the grey smog of Los Angeles, the Burridges recently moved to the cool, blue haze of the Great Smoky Mountains of East Tennessee.

HENRY STANLEY (*Stop Pampering Sneak Intruders*, page 69) was an Air Force medic in World War II, wrote radio continuity for 11 years and is currently administrative assistant to a District Attorney covering four Massachusetts counties. Pseudonymous author Stanley has published 450 articles and short stories and a career book for teen-agers.

RICHARD C. BUSH's *Clue In the Missile Lag Mystery* (page 117) derives from his basic admiration for Senator Joseph McCarthy — "because he (McCarthy) exposed Communism wherever it raised its head." Now a sales promotion specialist on the staff of Texas Power & Light in Dallas, anti-Communist Bush is a former newspaper editor and advertising agency executive and was mayor of Waco, Texas a few years ago.

CLARENCE E. FLYNN (*Survival in Learning*, page 121) has spent a life-time in the ministry and teaching and since 1951 has engaged in full-time writing for all sorts of periodicals. A resident of Palo Alto, he received an honorary doctorate from his alma mater, DePauw University.

JO HINDMAN's criticism of *California's Controversial Governor* (page 21) is based not on the Caryl Chessman reprieve, but in the various local decisions in which California's ambitious Attorney General Pat Brown was once involved; and now that Brown is governor, it analyzes his radical executive decisions and machine-building tactics. Mrs. Hindman, who is MERCURY's West Coast editor has become widely known in conservative circles throughout the country for her vigorous, irrefutable criticisms of Metro government.



Our Silent Partner

In the Secret War Against Communism

by Thomas M. Johnson

A QUIET, balding man in gray toils faithfully in a hide-away in West Germany at a task that is urgently important to the Free World and especially to our country. He is — and long has been — our valued collaborator against Communist intrigue or attack. He is influential in moulding the West's political and military strategy. His secret operations from West Berlin are a principal reason for the Russian efforts to force the Allies from that city.

Nevertheless, to most Americans their silent partner is a mystery man, perhaps because he leads a life so unusual that it seems grotesque. Gossip says he has disguised himself in American sergeant's uniform when visiting the Pentagon, has undergone a facial operation to change his appearance, even has worn a mask. He has various hideouts, notably a modest villa

secluded with others amid thick trees, surrounded by electrically-charged barbed-wire, and protected by sentries human and canine. At the gate signs say:

"Turn off headlights! Turn on lights inside car!"

Guards scrutinize all visitors and credentials. Persons who are admitted, even repairmen, are photographed and must wear identifying badges. Safes and files are kept locked. All papers are treated as secret. Even waste-paper, containing rough notes, drafts or mere doodlings, is pulped.

This secret place at Pullach, near Munich, is headquarters of the *Bundesnachrichtendienst*, the Federal Intelligence Service of our ally, the West German Republic. Its head is an expert director of large-scale Intelligence operations which include espionage. Our silent partner in this silent trade is

sometimes pictured as a sort of Boris Karloff. Investigation in this country and in Germany reveals, however, that the man and his role in world drama are neither sinister nor enigmatic.

The man's name is Reinhard Gehlen. He is 56 years old, of medium height and build. His keen, calm face shows no trace of the rumored surgery. His large eyes are wide apart and coolly analytical. His nose is rather sharp. He wears a stubby dark mustache. His egg-shaped head is flanked by rather prominent ears. His complexion is ruddy and he appears filled with healthy energy. Although he is a former German Major General and now has Lieutenant General's status, he wears no uniform, preferring gray business or sport clothes. He looks and acts totally unlike the popular conception of a German general or a "master spy."

The "mystery man" is open in manner. He speaks in a vibrant voice, sometimes using American expressions. He loves anecdotes and funny stories, which he tells well. He is cordial, even genial, among Americans and Germans whom he trusts, but he does not trust many. He often holds conferences at secret rendezvous outside Pullach. Although far from

being a misanthrope, he must take care whom he meets and where he goes alone.

Gehlen lives in danger of being kidnapped. He fights the Communist secret apparatus so effectively that the Reds have offered \$250,000 for his capture alive. They hope to torture from him revelations of Allied — including American — secrets, whereof he knows many, and of the methods and membership of his underground organization. This hunted, hard-worked man is paid only \$6,800 of the *Bundesnachrichtendienst's* \$6,000,000 annual budget. He is dedicated to his demanding task, but as a German friend says, "not for money-reasons."

THE BETTER to serve democracy, German and Allied, and to fight Communism, Gehlen makes himself a man known to few. The less knowledge he has of his organization's details and of the identities of its several thousand members including spies and informants, the less the Reds will be able to extort if he is captured.

It is known, however, that he assembles information from many open sources: learned societies, libraries, books, magazines, technical journals and

newspapers of many languages; refugees fleeing from behind the Iron Curtain, travellers, journalists, scientists, intercepted radio messages and broadcasts. Pullach is equipped with many aids: Radio, radar, electronic recording and listening apparatus, enciphering and deciphering machines, micro-and tele-photography, miniature cameras, secret inks. Gehlen understands all these devices.

This supposedly macabre character is a normal enthusiastic do-it-yourselfer and at home has a great collection of gadgets, including American ones. He often consults the scientists — linguists, geographers, psychologists, cryptographers, chemists and others — who live and work within the barbed-wire enclosure. From their work the Free World benefits increasingly each year.

Gehlen's organization is now recognized as an excellent source of information about the cold-war enemy. It told us before Khrushchev's visit here that top space and rocket scientists had met in Moscow to plan new firings that would give him prestige. It also discounted the apparent revival of anti-Semitism in West Germany before the summit conference by informing us that

this had been arranged by the Communists to weaken Adenauer's influence upon Eisenhower and Macmillan and persuade them to agree to withdraw from West Berlin. It forecast that Castro would try to get submarines from Russia to land agents throughout the Caribbean and to establish bases in Cuba that would help screen Russian submarine operations in our waters.

The *Bundesnachrichtendienst* has given invaluable information about Russian plans to bombard American and Allied targets with missiles and rockets. A number of the launching sites are in Satellite States including southeastern Communist East Germany, whence missiles readily could strike the Rhineland termini of our supply lines from the ports. When the West recently disclosed knowledge of these ramps, Khrushchev publicly denied that they existed. But Gehlen proved he was lying and helped us pinpoint the locations of the nearby ramps so that if we were attacked, we might wipe them out with our own missiles or bombs.

Gehlen also has helped us with information about ramps further back. From those secluded sites the Russians could hit American targets far near-

er home than the Rhineland. Gehlen has told us about such locations and about various technical appliances the Russians would use from them.

THE MAN responsible for these warnings became a master of espionage almost by accident. Gehlen was trained in the old German Army largely as an operations staff officer. After combat experience against Poland in 1939, he directed some of the early victorious attacks on Russia. When Russian resistance stiffened, he was chosen to sharpen the thus far dull intelligence service of the German Eastern armies.

He replaced ill-qualified officers ruthlessly with men who knew the Russian people and language. He recruited Russian captives who hated the Stalin regime. They told Gehlen about the Red Army and their life under Communism. He helped his Russians to cross back to the army they had deserted and to return, bringing priceless information. Other agents went by airplane reporting by radio or carrier pigeon.

The Nazis' brutal treatment of conquered Russians was suicidal. These policies had enraged most Russians to furious resistance. Gehlen agreed with close friends who were in the

plot to assassinate Hitler, that the once-conquering Corporal had become Germany's Jonah. Gehlen never joined the plotters, but the Nazis suspected his loyalty.

Loyal, nevertheless, to his officer's oath to Germany's then-existing government, Gehlen prepared an utterly realistic report: Russia was too strong. The Germans must withdraw to shorter lines, perhaps make peace. But this only infuriated Hitler. He screamed that Gehlen should be sent to a madhouse.

GEHLEN knew that meant defeat for Germany, followed by engulfment by Communism, unless she was saved by a victorious America. This country and a free, democratic Germany must become Allies. He decided that while loyally serving the Reich until its inevitable *debacle*, he would prepare to help the one Power that could create a better Germany.

He knew that American Intelligence possessed far less information about the Soviet Union than did he. We would need his files, his staff, his know-how. When the Nazis collapsed, he hid in three places copies of all essential data. To his staff and agents he said: "Await orders from me." Then

he surrendered to the Americans.

He was processed perfunctorily until a Counter Intelligence Corps agent wrung from a captured Gehlen agent word of his boss's importance. The CIC man's report, with other information, got Gehlen an interview with an American General. The American was impressed. He knew Gehlen was no war criminal, but a patriotic professional soldier. He took seriously the German's offer to re-weave his nets and dredge up for the American information of what the Russians and their stooges were doing and planning.

"But when West Germany becomes independent," Gehlen stipulated, "I and my Intelligence Service go with her."

He was driving a good bargain for his country. But the Americans considered it a good bargain for our country, too. They gave him the money he needed, even the headquarters at Pullach.

There the staff and their families lived monastic lives. The General discarded his uniform and was called "*Doktor*."

The Gehlens live a quiet, happy family life in an attractively furnished house on the shore of Lake Starnberg near Pullach. The family includes

besides two daughters (the third has married a German Army officer) a son aged twenty. The *Hausherr* sometimes goes sailing and mountain-climbing. His favorite amusement used to be equestrianism but now he drives a Mercedes as less encouraging to kidnappers.

Gehlen faces the harsh facts of the abnormal life to which he is consecrated. That life has stuffed his capacious cranium with secrets of the Communists, whom he fights, and the Western Powers who are his Allies. He knows that the Red kidnappers have made him a prime target, that his capture would be a disaster for the Free World. When, recently a German press photographer snapped the first photograph of him to be taken in many years, it showed the unwitting subject glancing sharply over his shoulder.

IN RECRUITING his new staff, Gehlen used full caution. He sent former workers with forged credentials and cover-stories to their native countries behind the Iron Curtain. They sought cut and sized up others of his former agents. Each one who had not turned Communist was approached by a Gehlen man, and cautiously persuaded to join the new secret crusade

against Communism. In Germany picked refugees from the Reds were persuaded to return to their homes, as spies. All were chosen for moral and physical courage, self-control and quick-witted intelligence.

Gehlen has one or more agents in main Communist military and industrial centers from the Iron Curtain to the Urals, including Moscow, and within the Red Intelligence and police. Some of these agents were high up. Their reports were evaluated by Gehlen's experts and also passed to a group of American Intelligence officers stationed at Pullach. Their impression grew that Gehlen was an honest partner. He visited this country, sent his oldest daughter here to school, made many American friends, one of whom says of him, "He's one of the best in the business."

The *Doktor* has worked loyally for and works loyally with our Military Intelligence and Central Intelligence Agency. His German thoroughness, reinforced by American imagination and dollars, has built an intelligence service that has won many victories and suffered surprisingly few reverses. For instance:

IT WAS decided to fix things so that his agents in Communist Germany could report by

telephone. Operatives would lay a wire from a West Berlin office to a hiding-place in East Berlin. But the operatives, working by night, encountered a border canal. How to cross? The leader had a novel idea, and notified a Gehlen agent in East Berlin to be waiting on the first dark night at a certain spot on the eastern side of the canal.

At the selected time, this agent saw, crossing the canal, a self-propelled toy boat trailing a wire through the water. Advancing to grasp the wire, he described dim figures struggling on the opposite bank. Soon a full-sized boat grounded near him. It contained several East German agents with the trussed-up figure of the Gehlen leader, whom they had kidnapped illegally on West German soil.

Gehlen and the Americans rallied with an audacious scheme. They dug a lengthy underground tunnel from the Allied sector to the Communist. Undetected, the man-height passageway was excavated. In it was placed apparatus for tapping the telephone cables of the Russian authorities. Gehlen agents now could overhear the hostile brass discussing military and political orders and plans. This masterly coup worked successfully for two years.

Discovery that he had been outwitted enraged Gehlen's deadliest enemy, Ernst Wollweber, a lifelong saboteur and terrorist who headed all East German espionage. At a "press conference" he produced a man billed as "a leading associate of Gehlen." This man read from a paper that Gehlen's relations with all his Allies were tricky and dishonest. Later he escaped to West Germany and announced that the paper was a Wollweber-authored script. Wollweber then sent to the wives of the few members of the Gehlen organization whose names and whereabouts he knew, pornographic loveletters allegedly written by their husbands to other women — or vice versa — and disgusting pictures. Gehlen's experts demonstrated that these had been faked in an East German forgery-factory. The *Doktor's* counter-attack was "Operation Brutus," code-name for a square-jawed, determined agent named Walter Gramsch.

FOR YEARS Gramsch played a perilous double-role as Wollweber's associate enacting his part so cleverly that in March 1953, Wollweber thanked him cordially for his work in helping to plan and prepare for wholesale Red sabotage of Al-

lied shipping. Gramsch had reported all this by courier to Gehlen. When Wollweber became suspicious, Gehlen spirited Gramsch to safety. This Gehlen victory helped cause Wollweber's recent expulsion as East German Security Chief and member of the Communist Party's Central Committee, for reasons including "taking a negligent view of the fight against enemy agents with the result that the latter were able to obtain confidential information."

The *Doktor* is winning, too, a major victory in Russia. The Soviets have failed to uproot his network of spies and informants. These are not, of course, the only Allied agents behind the Iron Curtain. But several times, when the Russians seemed about to attack us, we have asked Gehlen, "Will they strike now?" He always has replied, "Not yet."

Bundesnachrichtendienst information frequently has gone into the condensed summary of top secret Intelligence that our Central Intelligence Agency furnishes the President and the National Security Council. Since 1955, when the German Federal Republic took over from CIA responsibility for the organization's bills, its network has been extended in Western

Europe — including France and Spain — in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. During the recent Arab crisis it reported exactly what strength Russia had massed on the borders of our Allies, Turkey and Iran.

The *Doktor's* accuracy has won him an influential position in the Cold War, working directly under Chancellor Adenauer, of West Germany. Democratic Herr Adenauer values in Gehlen's reports precisely the realism that infuriated dictatorial Hitler, Adenauer knows and approves Gehlen's conception of what is and is not his province. It is a different conception than has been attributed to the *Doktor* by a few who whisper that he yearns to become "the power behind the throne."

GEHLEN indicates his role thus: "An Intelligence service never defines policy. Its task is exclusively, with scientific exactness, to reveal as honest a picture as possible of the situation, whether pleasant or unpleasant. This will be con-

vincing only if the Government knows from experience that the service works free from domestic politics, and sticks strictly to fact-finding."

This soldier-turned-civilian has been accused by Wollweber's propaganda of employing former Nazis.

"In this business," Gehlen retorted, "we need some tough characters. But all my few former Nazis have been investigated and none has got high in our organization."

Gehlen is trusted not only by wartime associates high in the resurgent German Army, but by political leaders of the party in power and the opposition. At a recent Parliamentary investigation of the *Bundesnachrichtendienst's* operations, he calmly answered hours of questioning with facts and figures, accepting suggestions with a cheerful "O.K."

He is single-mindedly devoted to the protection of democracy against the menace of the cruelest, most dangerous totalitarianism in history: world communism.

— Preamble to the Constitution of the United States —

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

WHO'LL PAY FOR YOUR COLLEGE EDUCATION?

**Individual
financing
VS
federal
aid**

by H. Stevenson

THE OLD CARICATURE of a college president striding across campus in a flowing robe with a volume of Greek tucked under his arm has given way today to that of the college head as a sharp businessman who addresses alumni groups with a ledger book in his hand and an adding machine at his side.

Though harshly drawn, this picture is partially true. Today's college president must think up new ways to pay old bills. For, all educational institutions face two common major difficulties; both are financial. The first is lack of funds to pay the full cost of educating the increasing numbers of students attending college and the second is lack of money to pay adequate salaries to teachers.

Traditionally, no one ever has paid the full cost of his or her college education. Even though tuition fees may seem high to the family footing the bill, the true cost of education at college always is double what the family pays. The difference has been made up out of income from the college endowment—money acquired by the college through gifts from alumni and friends. These financial gifts have been invested wisely to produce an income for the college which offset the difference between what it costs colleges to provide and what

students pay for education. Today, however, because of inflation and increased enrollments, the income is not sufficient to meet expenses.

In 1940, income from college endowment could be counted on to produce 26 per cent of a college's total income, but by 1950 the endowment produced only 14 per cent of a college's income. It has dropped even more since that time, and it promises to go still lower.

Where can the harassed college administrator turn for financial help? First, to alumni groups. Alumni have always been generous, but in recent years more so than ever. Whereas in 1953-54 private gifts and grants to colleges were \$127,533 million, by 1955-56 the amount had risen to \$245,539 million. Business corporations have provided a second source of income. Colleges felt that they could appeal to business because they train so many of the leaders in the business world. Business answered the appeal to the tune of \$110 million in 1956 and more since that time. Foundation money has been a third gigantic source of income for colleges.

THE THREE GROUPS have given generously in the past and with conditions as they are at present, where such contributions are tax deductible, there is little

doubt that they will continue to support education.

But this generosity is simply a drop in the bucket of the educational budget, according to Ernest Stewart, executive director of the American Alumni Council. At present, he states, fund raising has reached the half billion dollar mark, but if colleges are to continue to have adequate educational facilities and funds sufficient to provide for present operating costs while allowing a reserve for maintenance and expansion, the amount raised must reach one billion dollars within the next ten years.

Because the thought of raising such a sum is staggering, voices have begun clamoring for federal aid to education. Arguments for it largely have been based on the importance of education for national defense. Pro federal aid advocates argue that college trained scientists and engineers are needed in order to compete effectively against communist countries, and it was partly pressure from this group which led to the allotment of \$42.8 million for student loans and graduate fellowships by the federal government under the 1958 National Defense Education Act.

Before asking for increased government sponsored financial assistance, however, it would be well to consider certain aspects

of federal aid to education. First, all money allotted to education is taxpayer money. Each taxpayer worked to earn that money and should have a voice in how it is spent. Not all taxpayers intend to give their children a college education, some because they don't feel that they can afford it, others because they believe that a college education is not necessary for the life their children will lead.

Secondly, before undertaking federal aid, the old adage that the one who controls the purse strings controls just about everything else should be remembered. Once federal aid is accepted by colleges, there is possibility that the federal government may want to dictate what is taught, by whom and on what days during the school year. Colleges could lose much of their freedom.

This situation has cropped up already, and a number of colleges have refused federal aid on the basis of preserving academic freedom. A present condition for federal aid is that all professors at colleges accepting such aid must take a loyalty oath to the U.S. government, and certain colleges refuse to accept this condition. (Ironically, it has been the political science departments at many of these colleges — which have in the past encouraged every form of government paternalism

— who would now be only too happy to accept this new form if they could gain it without strings.)

Since colleges cannot get the aid without agreeing to the loyalty oath system, many have decided to forego the aid altogether, which raises the question that, since they intend to struggle on without it, was it necessary in the first place?

AT THE SAME TIME consideration was being given to federal aid, several new ideas for financing education along the principles of free enterprise, aside from scholarships, granted for various reasons, were being studied.

One such idea was a suggestion that each student pay the full cost of his own education. Tuition rates, already repeatedly raised in this inflationary era, would be raised still higher to the figure that would represent full payment for the education given and would leave endowment income free to go toward improving the facilities or maintaining the college plant. And to increase faculty salaries.

But proponents of increased tuition realize that only a limited segment of society is in a position to pay at once the full cost of its members' education. For those who cannot, other plans must be

arranged. Many students are able to pay by the semester or by the month. A work-as-you-go plan has been used in moderation in some colleges: the student works part time, attends class part time. Some students work half-days, while others attend classes one semester and work the next. Either way, the time span of education is lengthened. However, this plan has turned out many a Ph. D.

A novel but not too practical plan is for the student to pay nothing until he has completed his education. Then, when he has been working for several years, he will receive a bill covering the total cost of his college education, to be paid in instalments. This, certainly, presents more problems for the college and the student than the pay-as-you-go plan. Death and taxes, as well as a myriad uncertainties could prevent the school's collecting the debt. Another consideration, if such arrangements were made, would be that a person attending college when \$5,000 covered his total cost of education might pay back this sum in a market where the cost had risen to \$7,000. The college would still be short of operating funds. Or a graduate could find himself in the unpleasant position of paying back \$5,000 when the cost of the tuition had dropped to \$3,000.

Then there is the problem of Alumni gifts. It is unlikely that a graduate, paying for his education on this plan, would be able to donate an extra sum to his alma mater.

A SUGGESTION, directed at reducing the total cost of running colleges through more efficient management, has been proposed by Beardsley Ruml, who believes that internal disorganization is at the base of education's financial problems. Although he recognizes that an educational institution is not in the strict sense a business, he feels that certain principles relative to efficient business management might be applied beneficially to colleges. His reforms include cutting down the hours spent in classrooms from 15 to 12 hours a week with two hours' homework for each hour in class. By such a step he foresees a 20 per cent saving of faculty. He also suggests full utilization of the physical plant of the college, including afternoons, evenings and Saturdays, thus necessitating fewer new buildings and allowing lower operating costs. Such a step would probably mean the elimination of inter-collegiate sports, leaving only intra-collegiate ones, but he feels that the continuation of our present system of privately supported education is worth the

sacrifice. Mr. Ruml's third reform would stop all wasteful courses and increase the number of students taught by each teacher.

Educators argue that such reforms would ruin the academic atmosphere of a liberal arts college and that the basic idea of teaching students to appreciate the best would be lost. In retort, Mr. Ruml argues that efficiency and the best elements of a liberal education are compatible and is convinced that, if educators could be persuaded to try it, the system would work.

These are some of the kinks that must be straightened out if the new approach to financing

education is adopted. Certainly, despite the difficulties, it is a better and fairer method of balancing the college budget than seeking federal aid.

Federal aid to education can only result in the cost being paid by millions of people who never have gone to college and never intend to do so. In a free society, each citizen has the right to go as far as his abilities will carry him, but he should continue to do it by means of his own efforts. He should not ask his neighbors and fellow countrymen to pay taxes to support him in college. He or his family can and should solve his financial problems.

The devil has always tried to persuade mankind that sin is some sort of sickness for which the sinner is not to be blamed at all.

When Adam yielded to temptation in the Garden of Eden and ate of the forbidden fruit, he admitted no fault in himself.

His sin of disobedience to God's command he attributed to "the woman Thou gavest me." In effect, he was saying, "Am I at fault for yielding to temptation to which God himself subjected me?" Or, "I'm mentally sick, you know, you know! And Eve, I thought, was such a good woman, in fact the best woman in the world!"

But God didn't accept this plea of mental weakness. "The wages of sin is death," says the Holy Writ, and not a soft berth in a booby-hatch to be drooled over and "reformed" by some sob-sister or maudlin sentimentalist, or "counselled" by some equally reprehensible social misfit in the medical profession who, too often, hides his want of ordinary horse-sense under the label of "psychiatrist."

The "psychiatrist" to the liberal (pink, red or yellow), is the new "Doctor of Divinity" to whom they, having repudiated the true God, turn in awe and reverence to find forgiveness for sin and hope of salvation from its consequences.—*American Advisor*

A Footnote to the Air Force Manual

Excerpts from a speech

by D. Hayes Murphy

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**Mr. Murphy is a manufacturer and
citizen of Hartford, Connecticut**

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IN 1933 I attended a Babson Conference at Wellesley Hills. The Program was featured by three speakers. One explained Fascism, the second Socialism, and the third Communism. When the Communist got up to speak, he said that he agreed with the Socialist so far as objectives were concerned, but that Communists did not have the patience to wait for the world change to be brought about by peaceful parliamentary procedure. "We believe," said the Communist, Mr. X [in substance, and as nearly verbatim as my recollection can make it, in this and the following quotations], "that our cause is so essential to the wel-

fare of the human race that we will employ any means — including force — to accomplish our purpose."

Communist X then turned to a Babson chart which was hanging on the wall behind him. It was the regulation Babson chart, with its X-Y line, showing the average upward trend of production. Areas in black above that line indicated periods of prosperity, and areas in red below the line indicated periods of depression. It was a long chart, extending back to the 1870's. Communist X, pointing to the areas below the line, said: "There are depression periods, and you will notice they are in red. That's our

color—red. And those red patches are getting bigger and bigger as the years go by. Some day there will come a depression so big that unemployment and discontent will be general throughout the land. That will be the day when we start our revolution and take over the United States for Communism.”

It was a bloodcurdling speech. And at that point a little lady in the audience just couldn't take any more. She jumped to her feet and gave Communist X the beautiful tongue-lashing he so well deserved. She told him that we didn't want him in this country and that if he thought the Russian system was so good he should go there where he belonged. He listened with cold and cynical politeness. When she had finished he said: “Madam, I presume you are an American citizen. I am an American citizen—born right here in Boston. I like it here and have no intention of accepting your invitation to go to Russia. In fact, when the revolution comes I wouldn't miss it for anything because I will be one of the leaders.”

At the time this Communist was speaking we were still in the biggest of all depressions, the great depression of the

'30's. I often wondered why they did not take advantage of that situation to start their revolution. Eventually I learned the reason. They simply did not have the strength and numbers then, as they were well aware. In 1931, one of their own, Dimitry Z. Manuilsky, had made a revealing speech at the Lenin School of Political Warfare in Moscow. I believe the report of what he said, though much argued-about now as to documentation, to be substantially correct. And I believe it deserves repetition to-day. Here it was—in 1931:

War to the hilt between Communism and capitalism is inevitable. Today, of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in twenty on thirty years.

“To win, we shall need the element of surprise. The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep. So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtures and unheard of concessions. The capitalist countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, we shall smash them with our clenched fist.

THAT IS THE STORY of the 1933 Babson Conference and Communist X, as I incorporated into a speech I made in Hartford in September, 1958. After that meeting I determined to renew my efforts to find out who Communist X was and what he had been doing since 1933. So I wrote Babson's again, repeating an earlier request, and urging that they make another search of their old files. They did. And this time they came up with the answer. So here is the rest of the story.

The name of Communist X is Professor Harry F. Ward and his address, Union Theological Seminary,* New York. I wrote to Professor Ward, asking what he said at the 1933 Conference and how he felt about it now. Here is his reply, dated October 17, 1959:

Because of being retired and without a secretary, and two deadlines for an article and a pamphlet to meet, I have been unable until now to answer your request.

I regret that I have no recollection of what I said at the

Babson 1933 Conference. However, since that was the year that Scribner's published my study of social incentives in the Soviet Union, which I made there during the academic year of 1931-2, under the title, *In Place Of Profit*, it is safe to say that what is in that book was the foundation of what I said. If your city library does not have a copy, your state library may, and should have an extension mail service.

As to the second part of your request, another deadline denies me time to say anything except that I have kept informed up to date on my special interest in the Soviet Union and what I said in my book still stands up.

SURE ENOUGH, his book was in our Hartford Library. The card showed that it had been withdrawn 45 times in the years 1935 to 1959. And two brief quotations from this book, *In Place Of Profit*, will give a general idea of its nature:

The suppression of the minority of exploiters . . . will cost far less bloodshed than the suppression of the slaves, serfs, or wage laborers, and will cost the human race far less. So today Communists say, "We are a hard, a cruel people, even to ourselves. We keep our eyes on the goal."

* The UTS has been financed and promoted by the Rothschild and Rockefeller interests.

For the compensating aspects of religion the Communists have no need since theirs is a world-conquering faith.

As to what the Professor has been doing since 1933, this is from the sworn testimony of Manning Johnson before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, July 7, 8, 13 and 14, 1953, page 278. At the end of his testimony Mr. Johnson was asked to summarize the over-all manner in which the Communists have attempted to infiltrate the religious organizations of America. Mr. Johnson, a former top-level member of the Communist Party said:

Once the tactic of infiltrating religious organizations was set by the Kremlin, the actual mechanics of implementing the "new line" was a question of following the general experiences of the living church movement in Russia, where the Communists discovered that the destruction of religion could proceed much faster through infiltration of the church by Communist agents operating within the church itself.

The Communist leadership in the United States realized that a small force of Communist agents concentrated in

seminaries and divinity schools could influence the ideology of future clergymen in paths conducive to Communist purposes.

The Communists had small forces in the seminaries under the leadership of Harry F. Ward. These forces were quickly augmented by additional recruits and siphoned into the divinity institutions by manipulations of Communist cells in the seminaries. . . .

The plan was to make the seminaries the neck of a funnel through which thousands of potential clergymen would issue forth, carrying with them, in varying degrees, an ideology and slant which would aid in neutralizing the anti-Communist character of the church and also to use the clergy to spearhead important Communist projects.

The policy was successful beyond even the Communists' expectations.

SO NOW we know who Communist X of the 1933 Babson Conference was. We know what he has been doing and can guess what he still is doing. But why our Government allows such long continued pro-Communist activity is still a bigger question, to which there seems to be no answer.

Reprinted from *American Opinion*

The enemy whacks away at the

The Family Bible

Reprinted from *Capsule News*

A COMMITTEE of 95 has rewritten the King James version of the Bible, used by most Christian Churches, and called it the Revised Standard Version.

By high pressure salesmanship 4,500,000 copies have been sold.

One of this Committee has written a Bible of his own, called the Moffatt Bible, named after himself. He is a professor at the "new thought" (Rothchilds and Rockefeller) Union Theological Seminary. He says: "We know that New Testament writers attached a meaning to some Old Testament prophecies which were unhistorical. . . . Predictions like that of the Millennium in the Book of Revelation are due to some passing mood of faith in a particular age."

Millar Burrows, Bible professor at Yale opines:

"Even in matters of religious concern the Bible is by no means of value throughout. Not only are false ideas expressed but wrong practices sanctioned.

. . . We cannot take the Bible as whole and in every part as stating with Divine authority that we must believe so-and-so."

Julius A. Bewer, Old Testament professor at the Union,

"The priestly editor of the Pentateuch's desire for preciseness and accuracy is well illustrated in exact dates and figures which he gives. . . . However accurate they seem to be, they turn out altogether unreliable . . . not handed down by any reliable chronological scheme."

The latter statements leaves us almost as confused as Professor Bewer appears to be.

Logical interpretations and research and findings resulted in the King James book.

How *these self-appointed "three wise men"* can expect us to believe that they know more at this late date than the "wise men" of the past--of a much closer era to biblical events--isn't explained even by them.

The company they keep (30 of those on the Bible translation job have had affiliations with pro-communist fronts) may explain it.

CALIFORNIA'S CONTROVERSIAL GOVERNOR

Impeachment or recall may interrupt Pat Brown's career

by Jo Hindman

THE PERFORMANCE of Edmund G. Brown as state governor angered Californians long before the Caryl Chessman death penalty reprieve of February 19, 1960. By delaying the convict's execution, Brown snapped the public patience.

While the courts reset Chessman's gas chamber date for May 2, two political pincers began closing upon the career of Mr. Brown. One movement is a proposed impeachment initiated by Assemblyman Bruce V. Regan (R); the other, a recall triggered by citizens organized as the California Defense Committee.

The two moves stem from controversial acts and omissions on the Governor's part. He is blamed for stubborn refusal to permit narcotics legislation, chronic clemency toward vicious criminal, spendthrift administration and promotion of Metro government. He also is charged with building a per-

sonal political machine while neglecting official duty.

Brown's inaugural address promised FEP Labor legislation (so-called Fair Employment Practice). His freshman remarks, uttered later in 1959, lauded the communist controlled International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and invited communist Mikoyan to a "peace conference" among California's majestic redwood groves.

Critical outbursts from officialdom and the public alike presage for the hefty politician a big spill. Many of the charges lead back to political banana peels dropped by Mr. Brown along his public trail.

A rather belated charge in 1959, hurled by a district attorney, claimed that Mr. Brown's hands remained folded in the \$9-million Equitable Plan swindle. A leader of the embezzlement ring, Lowell M. Birrell, skipped to Brazil leav-

ing frustrated prosecutors holding an empty sack. Los Angeles District Attorney William B. McKesson complained, "I told Governor Brown that these Equitable crimes were going on when he was attorney-general."

Apparently, much was going on while Mr. Brown was California's attorney-general. A belief still persists in the coastal city of Santa Cruz that Mr. Brown should have intervened, as attorney-general, to save for California citizens valuable waterfront and public fishing rights. He did not do so. Selfish interests have infringed upon the two equities to reap commercial gain. Santa Crucians say cryptically, "Brown wanted to be governor."

THE FAMOUS Mallon case illustrates another strange Brown silence (*Mallon v. City of Long Beach*, 44 C. 2d 199; 282 P. 2d 481, April 1955). A 1911 state-to-city tidelands trust grants to the city of Long Beach the tide and submerged lands within its boundaries, or revenues therefrom, to be held in trust for commerce, navigation, or fisheries.

The drills of Long Beach struck a bonanza of oil in the tidelands and the city practically goldplated its harbor over a period of years trying to spend the revenue. Unable to find

outlets for more spending and excited by the heaping surplus, Long Beach city fathers laid plans to spend on municipal services, an illegal act under terms of the trust deed.

Uneasy foreboding brooded over Long Beach. What if the state would challenge, force the city to disgorge? Taxpayers of Long Beach would have to dig down in pockets to pay.

The Mallon test case was started nervously by a so-called "friendly" taxpayer named Felix Mallon to explore the validity of trust fund spending on municipal services. The case became a true court fight (adversary case) when a second taxpayer, represented by private attorney Theodore R. Gabrielson, got into the act.

A trial court ruled in favor of the city, against the taxpayers. The adversary Mallon Case (second taxpayer's intervention) was appealed. Mr. Gabrielson and others asked Attorney-General Brown to prosecute and protect the rights of the people of the state. Mr. Brown announced publicly that he would not intervene to carry on the fight. This gave great encouragement to Mr. Gabrielson's opposition.

Mr. Gabrielson continued the prosecution, argued the case before the California Supreme Court, and won.

As attorney-general, Mr. Brown should have prosecuted in the interests of the state. Not only did Attorney-General Brown stay out of the state issue, he and his alleged political machine punished the private citizen who resolved the issue. Mr. Gabrielson has received no pay for the job done, because Mr. Brown, as attorney-general and later as governor, used considerable influence to prevent the private attorney from collecting his fee.

To top it off, Attorney-General Brown's office presented Mr. Gabrielson with a bill amounting to \$1,264.89, costs of Mr. Gabrielson's petition for fees. One item was \$43.40 to cover a deposition from Attorney General Brown himself.

The Mallon decision settled the question: Shall a city be permitted to spend money belonging to the state? California Supreme Court answered No.

The Mallon case stands as the biggest lawsuit in U.S. history in terms of money recovered — \$120,000,000.00 in a lump sum. Another \$1,000,000.00 each month accrues to California's treasury as the rich tide-lands oil wells keep pumping. California's citizens came close to losing that wealth because Attorney-General Brown stayed silent when he should have talked.

THE VITAL Mallon decision started a chain reaction of happenings: Attorney-General Brown congratulated Mr. Gabrielson upon winning the case and wrote on June 30, 1955, that he would welcome Gabrielson's continued support of the state's position.

Meanwhile, Mr. Gabrielson was presenting the city of Long Beach with his bill, the loser's debt. Based on routine percentages, the fee would run into a fabulous sum and Long Beach balked at payment. The situation apparently embarrassed Brown because he instituted diversionary tactics:

He refused to admit the value of Mr. Gabrielson's services to the state, or to admit an equity of value.

He began rummaging through the private attorney's bank account. A *subpoena* signed by Attorney-General Brown through an assistant on September 13, 1955, ordered the Security First National Bank of Los Angeles to open the Theodore R. Gabrielson records to state investigators.

Brown then tried to put his fingerprint on the Mallon case by trying to "enter" *ex parte*. The court prevented that.

Then Mr. Brown started the Peoples case, so-called, which was merely an order, like a bill

of lading, by which the state could lay hands on the \$120 million due but uncollected, from the Mallon decision. The Peoples case was easy for Mr. Brown to win, which he did, following the heavy plowing done by the private attorney in the Mallon case. The money was transferred from Long Beach to the state treasury as though the attorney-general had won it. But—annoyingly—there lay Gabrielson's unpaid bill.

The telltale proof that Attorney-General Brown reneged on the job caused his position to grow embarrassing. He engaged in the diversionary tactic of searching private attorney Gabrielson's bank account.

"Looking for Communists," was the excuse Mr. Brown used to explain his behavior.

Along with other Californians, Mr. Gabrielson was supporting tidelands legislation known as the Allen Bill. In the deposition taken from Attorney-General Brown in connection with Mr. Gabrielson's attempt to collect a fee, Mr. Brown referred to the Allen Bill as his reason for searching citizen bank accounts; he said:

I was making an investigation of . . . front organizations, whether they were communist fronts or other organizations; . . . I had some experience with that type of situation and there

were literally millions of dollars and I wanted to know who were behind these groups and who were spending the money (to back the Allen Bill).

Mr. Brown's search turned up no evidence to discredit Mr. Gabrielson, who is still waiting to be paid his fee.

Nor did Mr. Brown find a Communist to serve as a smoke screen to divert attention from his remissness in the Mallon case. Realistically, Mr. Brown's boast of success in Commie-hunting appears overrated in the light of actual facts.

AS ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and before he ran for governor in 1958, Mr. Brown sponsored an official publication entitled, "Guide to Community Relations for Peace Officers."

The green jacketed manual contains a list of pamphlets, writings, and audio-visual aids recommended as study materials for sheriffs, deputies, municipal and state police. These security officers reacted strongly against Mr. Brown's green book.

Why?

"Citizens for the Right to Know," published a full-page answer in the Los Angeles *Herald and Express*, October 27, 1958. These Californians headed by James G. Law, promi-

nent American Legionnaire and William V. Thompson, revealed that of the 34 recommended authors, seven had been identified in sworn testimony as members of the Communist Party. Twenty-five others are listed in from one to 35 communist front organizations according to HUAC. and the U.S. Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

Thus, under mandate of former attorney-general Brown, California's security officers are told to study opinions fostered by Carey McWilliams, E. Franklin Frazier, Otto Klineberg, Maxwell S. Stewart, Gene Weltfish, the late Franz Boaz and others who represent various shades of pro-Red sympathy.

"Brown is not a communist," the Citizens announced charitably, "but in selecting those books and films and in recommending them to our police as texts and guides, he revealed the same lack of judgment he has shown in dealing with crime, narcotics and smut."

The Citizens group asked, Can it be that Brown knowingly selected the authors referred to above and their writings? If so, why? Or did he fail to check the list against the records? If so, why?

Those pre-election questions now have been joined by post-

election complaints. Can it be that Governor Brown intends to establish dictatorship through rule by appointees? Or has he failed to live up to his oath of office?

Were the famous Brown silences concerning matters such as the Santa Cruz and Long Beach waterfronts a form of concession related to his ambition to become governor?

A suggestive postscript has been added by Mr. Brown's seemingly right-about-face on the Long Beach matter after he became governor. Members of the state lands commission have instituted preliminary steps toward suing for augmented Long Beach tidelands oil royalties.

The commission is headed by State Finance Director Bert Levit, a Brown appointee, and two like-minded "liberal" state officials, Lieutenant-Governor Glenn Anderson and Controller Alan Cranston.

The question arises: Why now, as governor, does Mr. Brown bestow blessing upon proposed prosecution, while as attorney-general, he studiously avoided suing for the Long Beach tidelands wealth?

CALIFORNIANS are tired of asking *Why?* Their two-pronged recall-impeachment action demonstrates firm de-

termination to fire their difficult governor. At each public mass meeting called by the non-partisan statewide California Defense Committee, 511 E. Broadway, Glendale, the lid lifts a little higher. The Committee's nine-count recall petition covers charges ranging from the governor's creation of unnecessary tax increases and superfluous and dictatorial commissions, to his exploitation of office to bestow special favors on certain groups without comparable rights for other citizens.

The recall has 100,000 signatures with 538,000 to go. The Committee will name its candidate for governor at a later date. A recall gives citizens a chance to vote for a candidate to replace the deposed governor.

Impeachment, on the other hand, permits the lieutenant-governor to step up and fill the governor's office. At present, Democrat "liberal" Glenn Anderson is in that position.

The impeachment move is under development, although time was too severely limited in California's March, 1960, budget session for the task to be considered. Assemblyman Bruce V. Reagan (R) has submitted these and other equally important questions to California's Legislative Counsel:

1. Would Brown's refusal to permit the Legislature to consider narcotics-induced crime, constitute grounds for impeachment?

2. Would Brown's flouting the courts and the legislature by reprieving Chessman, constitute ground?

3. Would the Governor's granting clemency to more vicious criminals in 14 months than previous governors had in a decade, constitute grounds?

The Legislative Counsel bureau has replied to Reagan that the constitutional grounds for impeachment are: "any misdemeanor in office," and that "misdemeanor" has never been defined; would be whatever the legislature chose to call it.

At present, Governor Brown cracks the whip over a legislature loaded heavily with his Democrat team mates, but the coming November elections may alter that advantage.

GOVERNOR Brown's impeachment or recall will be an important issue in this year's elections. Power to impeach is vested in the Assembly; trial of impeachment, in the Senate.

Should Brown somehow escape the non-partisan tribunal of the people's ballot, he could be confronted with partisan wrath in the legislature.

The Swastika vs The Hammer and Sickle

by Ida L. Darden

Reprinted from *The Southern Conservative*

BEING A LOYAL and unhyphenated American, we pay allegiance solely to the American flag and the republic for which it stands, and it is our opinion that the emblems of ruthless and degenerate dictators should be consigned to the fires of Hades.

By this we mean not only the swastika but the hammer and sickle as well. Both represent everything that is evil, depraved and corrupt, and there is not a particle of basic difference in the satanic policies of government for which these two vile banners stand.

For this reason, we are totally unable to understand why the swastika would inspire jeering in this country and the hammer and sickle applause.

Certain individuals, groups and organization went into a tizzy over the appearance of a few swastikas around over the world but did not raise their voice in protest when old killer

Khrushchev, representing the putrid hammer and sickle, paraded through American cities in the most disgraceful spectacle ever staged in the United States.

And the section of the press which is controlled, ran a temperature when swastikas were painted on fences and buildings here and there—but they gave hundreds of columns of space to the visit of the bestial Soviet dictator, thereby enhancing his prestige throughout the world.

Also, in New York a judge named Milton Solomon threatened to order charges of treason filed against two youngsters who proclaimed themselves Nazis, although it is generally conceded that the crime of treason is practically a dead letter in the United States and no pretense has ever been made of subjecting hundreds of communists and communist frontiers to the penalties prescribed for this crime, although they

have openly advocated overthrow of the American government.

Also, at practically the same time, representatives of the United States government in the United Nations moved for UN condemnation of the painting of swastikas on buildings in various countries as a "threat to the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all peoples" and warned that the "world international community cannot stand aside when this kind of thing happens."

AND YET even as this warning was being issued by the United Nations at the request of representatives of the American government, the President of the United States was considering plans to visit the Soviet Republic where the hammer and sickle over Red

Square is a reminder of degradation, injustice and slavery such as the civilized world has not witnessed since the beginning of history. [The invitation has been withdrawn.]

In our frenzy over the swastikas, let us remember that the Beast of Berlin is dead but that the Monster of Moscow is very much alive and, like a cobra, is tightening his hold on the few remaining free nations of the world in a final attempt to squeeze out of the human race every vestige of freedom, initiative, and independence, in order that he may perfect his plans to conquer the world.

Let us despise the swastika and all that it stands for, but let us harbor even greater hatred for the hammer and sickle and recognize it as the greatest menace ever to threaten not only constitutional government but civilization itself.

We suggest you send 40c to *Headlines*, Box 333, Westport, Connecticut, for a 40-page booklet entitled *The Bigots Behind the Swastika Spree*.

When You Change Your Address

Notify the Subscription Department of the AMERICAN MERCURY, 250 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y., 45 days in advance, including your old address as printed on the magazine wrapper, as well as your new address.



THE MONEY CHANGERS

*A symposium of opinion which decries
abandoning the Congressional prerogative to issue money*

THE FOLLOWING is the conclusion of an important address delivered March 10, 1935, over the radio, by the Reverend Charles E. Coughlin. (MERCURY believes that there will be a collapse after the current debt binge and that a re-printing of this address, now will serve as a warning.)

In the spirit of Thomas Jefferson, in league with those patriots who had any part in the signing of the Declaration of Independence, I stand behind these assertions in the name of Liberty, in the name of humanity. Jefferson's 27

points of grievance against the person of King George III cried out in that bygone day for redress no louder than do these grievances cry to the Father of justice for remedy and relief!

As our forefathers proved that George III was the real subversive element in the civilization of that day, so do I point out with twenty-seven specific truths that *the imperialism of Wall Street is the true subversive movement in America today*. In that early day when we battled for our political independence, we found our beloved Washington ragged and

starved on the hillside of Valley Forge while the English Howe and his imperialistic treasury lived in arrogance and luxury in the city of Philadelphia.

Today [in 1935] 20 million of my countrymen are ragged and desolate on the farm sites and valleys of the richest land in this world while the agents of Baruch and Morgan and Warburg, protected by their imperialistic control of money feast in arrogance.

I HAVE BEEN accused of being an inciter of revolution. So were Washington and Jefferson!

I have been accused of stirring up the masses and of consorting with sinners — political and otherwise. So was Jesus Christ!

. . . I do confess that I have attempted, in season and out of season, to convince the elected representatives of our people and their executives to *abolish the privately owned Federal Banking System and to erect in its stead a nationally owned Central Bank*, if for no other purpose than to prevent a continuance of the present despotism, which is far more acute than was taxation without representation.

If there ever flare the fires of red revolt in this harassed na-

tion of ours, let the international bankers — the Baruchs and the Rothschilds, the Kuhn-Loebs and the Morgans — remember 1776. In that day it was the tyranny of a King George which kindled the flames. History will but repeat itself if the protestations of 80 millions of peace-loving citizens are unheeded.

The unconstitutional Federal Reserve Banking System is a traitor and a robber. The American people from this day shall know why and by whom this privately-owned banking system was originated, and how it plotted and planned this greatest of all man-made depressions. More than that, no facts have been hidden lest it be surmised that the instrumentalities of a great government were placed in the position of being "used" in engineering and perpetuating this greatest of all crimes against the people of the United States.

After reviewing the havoc wrought by this insatiable instrument of exploitation, it is not surprising that E. Ray Howard has characterized the *Federal Reserve System* as "*the most damnably destructive and vicious monetary system of history.*"

The prophecy of Jefferson is speedily being fulfilled: "If the American people ever allow

private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation and then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around them *will deprive the people of all property until their children will wake up homeless on a continent their fathers conquered.*"

SO CONCLUDED Coughlin in 1935. Now, a quarter-century later, MERCURY points out that before Franklin Delano Roosevelt moved to the White House, he had told the people that he would "drive the mon-

that the Federal Reserve System has rendered in connection with our efforts to bring about recovery. It has been an institution of incalculable value throughout the twenty years of its existence; soon after its organization it was an important factor in enabling this country to aid in winning the war; and more recently it has given firm support to the government's efforts in fighting the depression. It has stood loyally by the interests of the people by supplying them with a sound currency, by placing at the disposal of member banks a large volume of reserves avail-

"This system of wholesale pillage and robbery was conceived in secret and iniquity; it was sired by fraud, given birth by hypocrisy, nursed at the twin breasts of exploitation and greed; and then in 1914, in the stress of a World War which its belated passage had delayed for more than three years, the state was set for its inauguration in the wholesale robbery of more than one hundred million unsuspecting American people, that international bankers might finance a world war and forge more securely the shackles on free men."

—The Rev. CHARLES E. COUGHLIN.

ey-changers out of the temple." But he had hardly become comfortable when he sent a letter to Federal Reserve (as printed in the February, 1934, *Federal Reserve Bulletin*):

It gives me pleasure at this time to express my appreciation of the splendid services able to finance recovery, by

exerting a powerful influence toward the rehabilitation of the commercial banking structure, and by cooperating in every way with the government's financial program.

How the international bankers (FDR was one of them, remember) must have laughed when they read this "recom-

mentation" in their confidential house organ. For they, of all people, knew that *every statement made by the President of the United States in this letter, was a downright lie*. It did not aid in bringing about recovery, unless one considers bringing about World War II such an "aid," for there was no "recovery" until the requirements of war-time economy brought it about. As for FRS being an important factor in enabling us to win World War One — *one of the primary reasons for starting the war in the first place was to insure the creation of FRS as an instrumentality for financing that war*. It did not stand by the people; millions of farmers and small business men were ruined because of FRS. Nor did it aid in "the rehabilitation of the commercial banking structure;" thousands of community and farm banks were forced to close, never again to open their doors, because of FRS favoritism to the banks of New York City. Finally, FRS did not cooperate with the government's financial program; instead, *FRS dictated the government's financial program*.

* * *

THERE WERE voices in Congress objecting to the Federal Reserve System's manipula-

tion of the nation's money. One of the most persistent dissenters is Congressman Wright Patman of Texas. As early as 1942, Patman told his colleagues in the House of Representatives (and he has been telling them the same until this very day) :

The government of the United States, under the Constitution, has the power, and it is the duty of the Government, to CREATE ALL MONEY... This being true, why should Congress sit idly by and allow the (private) banks to expand \$20 to \$1, or even \$50 to \$1, in order to finance the war and the other costs of Government when it is nothing more nor less than Congress permitting the credit of this Nation to be farmed out for the selfish benefit of private banking corporations? The Treasury issues both money and bonds. Under the present system it sells (deposits) the bonds to a bank that creates money (bank deposits)! Then, if the bank needs the actual money, the actual printed greenbacks (or coins) to pay the depositors, the Treasury will furnish that money to pay the depositors. In that way Congress farms out the use of the government's credit absolutely free.

It is the duty of Congress to issue — coin or create — money

and regulate its value under the Constitution. This great privilege has been farmed out free to the privately owned banks by Congress. This privilege is worth billions of dollars a year to those exercising it under laws passed by Congress.

The United States Treasury prints and issues both the interest-bearing bonds and the money (bills and coins) which is another form of Government obligation, not interest-bearing.

The Reserve Banks are owned by the private commercial banks, including the bank that bought the bonds. The Federal Reserve banks are Federal in name only; they are owned lock, stock and barrel by the private commercial banks, which have invested a very small sum of money upon which they get six per cent per annum.

Remember, the U.S. Treasury has caused the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to print and deliver to the Federal Reserve Bank a million dollars in U.S. Government bonds, interest bearing, and then it added a million dollars in currency. Each is a Government obligation. The Federal Reserve Bank delivers to the local commercial bank the million dollars in bonds and obtains for the Government a million dollars in bank deposits

which it checks out to pay its debts. Then the Reserve Bank delivers to the local commercial bank the million dollars in cash.

The present banking system, through the use of the Government's credit, as now [1942] proposed to finance the war, can issue more than \$240 billion in money, and every bit of it will be issued on the Government's credit. Of course, it will be the Government's credit that will make it secure, as the \$8 billion will be insufficient for that purpose... The Government pays interest for the use of its own credit.

Who created such a system that is costing the taxpayers \$1,750,000,000 this year [1942] and will cost the taxpayers \$4,500,000,000 a year when our anticipated expenditures for war purposes are made? (Interest alone to 1960 is \$11,000,000,000).

THE ANSWER is that such a system was built up over a long period of years. Congress (has) passed monetary laws without giving a great deal of attention to them, being told (by bankers who had written the bills) that money was a mystery and that few people understood it and those understanding it were the ones wanting the laws. It was (and is)

smart (alecky) for a Congressman to say, "All I know about money is that I don't have enough of it," or some similar crack that invariably drew laughter and applause, and the bill was passed (practically as the bankers wrote it.) If some person who had given the subject thought and consideration attempted to show how the credit of the Nation was being farmed out FREE to privately owned commercial banks, he could be silenced very quickly by a whispering campaign that he was a monetary crackpot, or a greenbacker, who wanted to flood the country with worthless printing-press money. Then, with a few references to continental currency, fiat money, and German inflation, the bill was sent on its way. All such bills were referred to as a bill to further strengthen our sound currency.

I am opposed to the Government, which has the sovereign and exclusive power to create money, paying private bankers for the use of their own money. The private bankers do not lend their money to the Government; they lend the Government's money to the Government, and collect interest annually. I want to say that the highest authority and best in our Government, the President of the Federal Reserve

System, the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as all informed people, admit it. The banks say they lend the depositors' money; "we're responsible for it, and if we don't get any interest for its use, we just won't buy any bonds." But they know that is not so, for the President of the Federal Reserve System, Mr. Eccles said, "We create credit to buy bonds. That is all we have ever done. That is the way The Federal Reserve System operates. It creates money." The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau, said: "When commercial banks buy bonds they do not pay for them with real cash taken from their vaults (nor out of their capital or surplus —out of no existing funds), but by placing on their books newly created bank deposits to the credit of the Government."

THE FOLLOWING is quoted from *Task Force*, issue of March, 1959:

In the last Congress, Ushur L. Burdick, veteran congressman from North Dakota, was interviewed on a radio program by T. D. Horton, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Defenders of the American Constitution. The following is a transcript of that program:

Mr. Horton — Congressman,
in a pamphlet of yours pub-

lished some years ago on the causes of the 1920 agricultural depression, you quoted at length from a meeting of private bankers who were officials of the so-called 'Federal' Reserve System. And in that booklet you showed, from the record of that meeting, that these bankers deliberately planned and plotted a contraction of currency and credit that brought widespread ruin to the country in the form of the agricultural depression of 1920. Now, there is a general understanding in this country that the Federal Reserve System is owned by the Federal Government. Is that true?

Congressman Burdick — No, it is not.

H — Well, who does own the Federal Reserve System?

B — *It is owned by private individuals.*

H — I see. If this Federal Reserve System, then, is owned by private people or by private banks, how are they able to use this private ownership to their advantage?

B — They use it in extending credit to the government and in securing currency in the place of government bonds.

H — How does this come about?

B — Well, for instance, the government wants to sell a billion dollars worth of bonds, they sell it to the banks, usually

in New York, and don't get any money for it, but they get credit on the books of the bank and deliver bonds to the same amount to them, drawing interest, government bonds, and then these same bankers, in order to have some cash on hand, take the same identical bonds back to Washington and get currency for it by paying a small charge for the issuance of money, and in the meantime, the Government collects the interest on these bonds and delivers it over to the banks, and that is what they make out of it.

H — Even though the banks have brought down these bonds to Washington in order to get currency for them, the banks still collect the interest on the bonds?

B — Oh, yes!

H — Well, Congressman Burdick, if this is the way banks 'buy' government bonds, it seems to be exactly what John C. Calhoun described as giving the banks the government credit for nothing and borrowing it back again at interest!

B — That's precisely the situation!

H — Well, Congressman Burdick, what alternative does the government have to submitting to this bank racket?

B — Well, we've only had one President in the United

States with nerve enough to go up against this system and that was Lincoln in the Civil War. When they wanted money to finish the war the bankers decided that the Government would have to pay six per cent for any money they wanted, and Lincoln and his Secretary of the Treasury decided that they would issue the money direct. And at that time they issued \$431,000,000 worth of greenbacks known as the Lincoln greenbacks. They were not backed by bonds, we didn't pay any interest on it, and the amount still outstanding on that issue is \$346,681,000 on which we have never paid a cent of interest since 1864. (The interest alone saved to date on this one item equals over \$3 billion).

H — This then would be a form of what Congressman Pound called back in, I think, 1878, non-interest bearing public debt in circulation as currency.

B — That is correct. And there is nothing behind a bond that isn't also behind a bill issued by the government. It is credit of the government in each Now, at this time, if we attempted to redeem the money that was issued by Lincoln, called greenbacks, it would take over a billion dollars to pay the interest on that fund.

H — If we had issued it in

the form of bonds initially, you mean.

B — That's right. . . . We have, gradually through the years surrendered the right described in the Constitution of the United States to regulate the value and coining of money. We have surrendered it to the Federal Reserve System.

H — Which is far from being a public institution, (but is) a private corporation.

B — That's right. . . . It is operated just like the bank of the United States operated when Jackson put them out of business; because they are using the people's own money to their advantage.

H — And the same kind of institution, then, that John Calhoun was inveighing against.

B — That's right. There's been no change. It's another breed of cats but it's the same cat Ever since we have had any recorded history of the use of money and the control of money, every czar that has controlled money has said, every one of them, let me control the money and I don't care who makes the laws!

H — And by that statement, I take it, these money czars would mean that if they are able to control the money, they can pretty well get what kind of legislation they want.

B — That's right.

H — Well, that is a pret-

ty direct admission of their recognition of the immense amount of political power that has been surrendered over to private interests in the form of abandoning the Congressional prerogative to issue money.

B — What surprises me, by following that process, we haven't lost the government completely.

H — Well, maybe we've lost it to a greater extent than many of our listeners realize, Congressman! Thank you very much, Congressman Burdick, for being with us, and for contributing to our understanding of a very ill-understood and extremely important national issue.

LET US FACE the facts of national life: There is no manner whatsoever by which we can regain our Republic UNLESS WE LITERALLY DRIVE OUT THE MONEY-CHANGERS AND RE-GAIN CONTROL OF OUR MONEY. But, this will be the literal fall of Babylon. Are we ready for that, God willing?

(Read MERCURY's small pow-

erful book — *Money Made Mysterious*. Also "Rothschilds and Rockefellers," Part I, in the AMERICAN MERCURY, November, 1958, issue, Part II in the March, 1960, issue and Part III in this issue.)

On June 10, 1932, Hon. Louis T. McFadden, for 22 years Chairman of the Congress Banking Committee announced: "The truth is, the Federal Reserve Board has usurped the Government of the United States. It controls everything here and it controls all of our foreign relations. It makes and breaks Governments at will. No man and no body of men is more entrenched in power than the arrogant credit monopoly which operates the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks."

THE NAMES OF THE CLASS "A" STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM IS A DARK SECRET. These stockholders alone would be powerful enough to call off the investigation of the Federal Reserve Board by the Byrd Senate Investigating Committee.

American Civilization

"We have staked the whole future of American civilization, not upon the power of government, far from it. We have staked the future of all of our political institutions upon the capacity of each and all of us to govern ourselves, to control ourselves, to sustain ourselves according to the Ten Commandments of God."

—JAMES MADISON.

IN THE MERCURY'S OPINION

Threat to Internationalize The Panama Canal

by Russell Maguire

THE MERCURY has long been aware of the intrigues in certain political circles to prepare Latin-America and the Caribbean area for some form of internationalization. Our political and military editors, H. L. Varney and General Willoughby, have covered the problem in several recent articles. General Willoughby's study in the April, 1960, issue of the MERCURY points sharply toward the *Panama Canal*, as the *ultimate objective of the Communist conspiracy*, operating through its stooges especially Fidel Castro. Fortunately, there is at least one indefatigable voice in Congress, the Hon. Daniel J. Flood* (Pa.) always on the alert against this appeasement tendency.

Indeed, Representative Flood has challenged the State De-

partment against further evasion of Congressional intent which clearly objected to weakening the juridical bases of our Panama Canal possessions, in

* Daniel J. Flood, Democrat, Wilkes Barre, Pa. born Nov. 26, 1903. A.B. & M.A., Syracuse University. LL. B. Harvard Law School. Member of the Bar, D. C., and the U.S. Supreme Court. M. Am. Bar Association. Engaged in the practice of law since 1930. Various state appointments. Elected to 79th Congress 1944, and reelected to succeeding Congresses. Special Committee to investigate Katyn Massacre (murder of Polish officers by the Soviets); member of Appropriations Committee, Defense Subcommittee, Army Subcommittee, Dept. of Commerce Subcommittee and related Agencies.

granting even a symbolical gesture of flag-raising which he regards solely as the opening wedge to weaken our sovereignty and prepare the public for the ultimate internationalization.

Internationalization of the Canal, following the expropriation pattern was set by Nasser and the "internationalists" in the Suez Canal crisis. "Take over" by internal, nationalist movements is a prelude of ultimate loss. The canal is too important strategically to let it drift into the twilight zone of international chauvinism, acting as a front for ultimate "International banker" designs. Congressman Flood's letter, of June 30, 1960 to Secretary Herter speaks for itself.

June 30, 1960

Dear Mr. Secretary:

As shown by documentation in my address to the House on June 23, 1960, copy enclosed, it is clear that subordinates in your department are determined to engage in the treacherous act of raising the Panama flag over the Canal Zone contrary to specific provisions of an Act of this Congress and in violation of our treaty rights.

On two subsequent occasions I have warned the House of Representatives that promptly after Congress adjourns your department plans to recommend to the President that Panama be allowed to fly its flag over the Constitutionally acquired domain of the United States known as the Canal Zone. These assertions have not been denied.

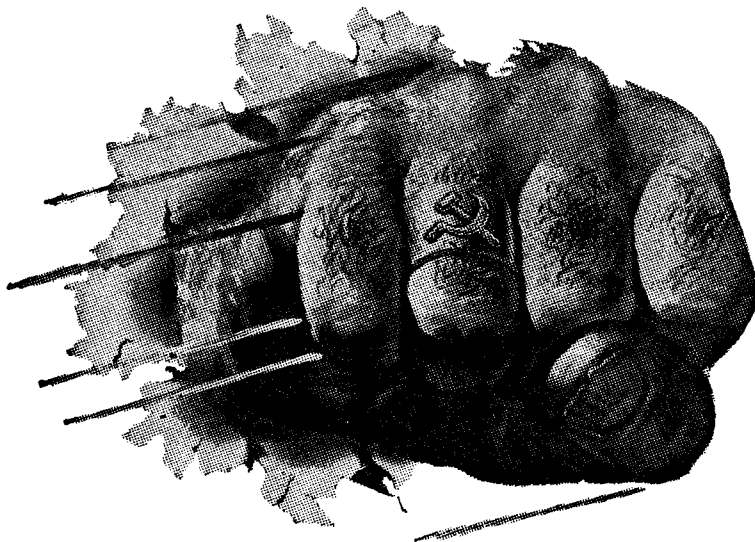
Accordingly, in view of the failure of your department to recognize our nation's legal position, I am writing you to give notice that should a formal display of the Panama flag over the Canal Zone be made with the knowledge of your department, Members of this House, who are clothed with Constitutional authority in this regard, will press for your *impeachment*.

The Congress is representative of the sovereignty of the people under our Constitution and the members of your department are their employees.

With assurances of my highest personal regards, I am,
[Signed]

DANIEL J. FLOOD, M.C.

"WE SHALL SMASH THEM WITH OUR CLENCHED FIST"



"War to the hilt between Communism and Capitalism is inevitable. Today of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in 20 or 30 years. To win we shall need the element of surprise. The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep. So we shall begin by launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtures and unheard of concessions. The capitalistic countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to cooperate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, we will smash them with our clenched fist."

(Dimitry Z. Manulsky to the Lenin School of Political Warfare, 1931)

"Our fist now is clenched!" (Russian General as his troops rolled into Hungary to crush the October, 1956, revolt against tyranny).

"WE WILL BURY YOU." — (Khrushchev to American Diplomats, Nov., 1956).

"It is inconceivable that Communism and Democracy can exist side by side in this world. Inevitably, one must perish."—(Lenin)

"We are not pacifists. Conflict is inevitable. Great political questions can be solved only by violence." (Lenin).

"The struggle against the Gospel and Christian legend must be conducted ruthlessly and with all the means at the disposal of Communism." — (Radio Lenin-grad, August 27, 1950)

"As long as Capitalism and Socialism exist, we cannot live in peace. In the end, one or the other will triumph — a funeral dirge will be sung either over the Soviet Republic or over world Capitalism." — (Lenin).

Man taps nature's invisible web of force

MAGNETISM!

by Gaston Burridge

SUPPOSE WE ARE stranded on a desert island. We've no clothes save our pants and shirts — no belts with metal buckles, no shoes with metal nails, no knife, no keys, no hard money. We possess no metal of any kind, but have been told that if we can find "north," we will be freed — otherwise, we must remain on the island.

We try locating north by the sun but that isn't accurate enough. As we search our island, we notice a rusting strip of iron. If only it is a magnet; and we can find out merely by suspending the iron by its middle on nothing more than a long hair from a head or a thread from a shirt tail. If a magnet, the ends will always swing in the same direction, and the same spot *in* that direction. Those points, keeping the location of the sun and the time of day in mind, will be north and south. Are we lost

if the strip of iron is not a magnet? Not necessarily. We can make one by gently honing the iron on the stone, always in the same direction, not back and forth on the rock, being careful not to strike the iron and stone together. We will have plenty of time, but will we have the patience to indulge nature's incessant interest in the "pair"? All magnets are either attracted to, or repelled by other magnets, depending how their poles approach each other. Like poles repel, unlike poles attract.

The Earth itself is a huge magnet. Between its north and south poles, playing all around the earth between them, and extending many, many miles into space, is an invisible web of magnetic tentacles, or a "field of magnetic force." All magnets on Earth, if free, attempt to "line up" their own fields of forces with the Earth's.

WE DON'T KNOW what magnetism is. The best definition is a description of what its actions and reactions are with or towards other known things.

Natural magnets, a form of iron ore or "loadstone," was first discovered probably in Magnesia, Asia Minor. No one knows when. Lucretius, writing in the early Christian era, makes scant mention of magnets, but about 1200 A.D., we find statements that loadstones always seek the same direction if free to do so. An early complete history of magnetism called *De Magnete*, was written by William Gilbert in the middle 1500's.

The ordinary eye can't see a magnet's field force pattern unless it is outlined with iron dust on a thin glass plate or a piece of cardboard. Even so, the result is only a two-dimensional picture of a field which is at least three dimensional. To see the pattern, place a bar magnet, its poles skyward, beneath the cardboard and sift iron dust on top. Immediately, the dust pencils lines of force as interesting curve patterns interlace.

We cannot feel these lines of force. They produce no sensation on our tongue, cheek or fingers. Our ears hear nothing of their passing. Physically, we seem dead to magnetic action.

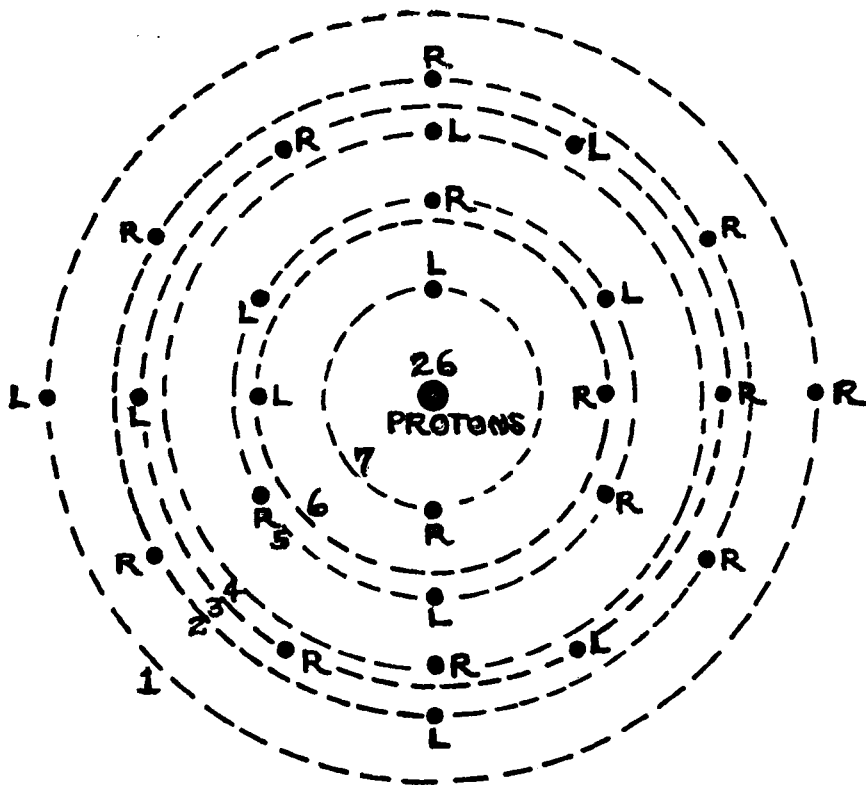
But indirect evidence of magnetism's existence is so enormous not even the most skeptical will deny *something* is there.

Now, though ordinary folk cannot *see* magnetic force patterns, if Baron Karl Von Reichenbach (1788-1869) a German natural philosopher and scientist is to be believed, his experiments indicate some humans called "sensitives" can see them.

Few of Reichenbach's colleagues agreed with him, nor would any of them try experiments he suggested; neither have scientists since. A man of wealth and position, Reichenbach, today, would be considered a chemical engineer. He discovered creosote and paraffin, controlled important agricultural and chemical producing properties, was a leading meteor authority, as well as a big steel producer. He neither needed nor wanted publicity, cheap or otherwise.

BUT, THROUGH YEARS of research, Reichenbach had collected more than 100 "sensitives" who described the magnetic lines as "leaping flames" rising to differing heights above a magnet's poles, depending on the magnet's strength and size. The "light" from the flames

Schematic iron atom shows why iron is magnetic. Circling center core of 26 protons are 26 (black dots) electrons in seven separate orbit-shells. This atom should be thought of as a sphere rather than a circle. The seven electron orbits are not in a plane, but the electrons in each orbit do spin in the same plane. The dotted lines show relative size of orbit-shells. Electrons spin on their own axes as well as around the protons. Also, electrons spin in either of two directions, "L" (for left) and "R" (for right). Each electron is a tiny magnet. In all shells except number two (second from outside) R and L spins are equal and counterbalance themselves, hence cancel out their magnetic effect. But in number two orbit-shell we find five rights and only one left, which leaves a net magnetic effect.



flickered from lavender to orange, depending upon which pole was exposed, and whether singly or together, how strong the magnet was and how sensitive the viewer.

Here lies a virtually untramed field of discovery. Reichenbach's experiments ought to be resumed with today's methods of wave detection and registry.

If we thrust a white-hot poker into a block of ice, the ice "boils." If we attempt to punch a bar magnet into the ice, nothing happens, but if we thrust it into a block of dry ice (solidified carbon dioxide gas), then the dry ice "boils." We call the poker "hot" — so does the water. The bar magnet is "cold" to our touch, and to the water-ice, but is "hot" to the solid carbon dioxide.

Any material attracted by another's magnetic lines of force, as iron attracts nickel, is a paramagnetic material. Some materials push, or are pushed away. Bismuth, a whitish-gray metal, is the most diamagnetic substance known.

Many materials of Earth are neutral magnetically. Force an electric current through them, however, and they will produce about themselves the electromagnetic field upon which today's entire electrical power sys-

tem is built. The field, in turn, produces the electromagnetic waves which are the key-stone of our communications system.

Recent reports from Carnegie Institute in Washington suggest the earth's magnetic poles may have been reversed. Upon studying magnetism in Appalachian Mountain rock, Dr. Horace Babcock found indications that perhaps 210 million years ago, earth's "north" may have been "south" and vice versa.

Dr. Babcock, after 11 years of scanning the skies at California's Mt. Wilson and Palomar Observatories, also has determined that 86 stars probably have magnetic fields, and 65 others are "suspect." Our sun, and our nearest star, has a magnetic field which reverses itself. Why, is not known.

COSMIC RAYS are mysterious "parts" of atoms "loose" in outer space. Vast numbers bombard Earth every second. Some have tremendous energy, striking the Earth with billions of electron volts, but are so small scientists have considerable trouble detecting and recording them. Some astrophysicists think such extra high speed cosmic rays get accelerated in huge magnetic fields of

force located in space — powerful natural cyclons we cannot readily comprehend.

What makes a magnet? What endows a piece of iron with the properties we call a magnetic field? Science says magnetism is the atomic quality that stems from the spin of electrons in material. Each spinning electron is a tiny, permanent magnet. Electrons tend to pair up, each electron spinning in opposite directions, but the more electrons we can arrange to spin in the same direction, the better magnet we will have.

What is an electron? According to nuclear theory, matter is made up, basically, of atoms—the smallest ingredient taking part in a chemical reaction. This page's thickness is made up of more than 400,000 atoms piled one on top the other. Nitrogen, the smallest, is about 1/254 millionth of an inch in diameter. Protons and neutrons form the core of atoms. Electrons circle this core. An electron's mass is calculated as 1/1840th of the proton's mass. 32,970,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 electrons weigh one ounce. Considerable space exists between the parts of all atoms. Some calculations indicate that if a cubic inch of lead were compressed until the human eye could no longer see

it, still not all the atomic parts of all its atoms would be touching one another.

Electrons always maintain their proper orbit and, in the nearest approach we know to perpetual motion, spin forever, apparently. Why, is a secret we must discover.

In the rings of the iron atom (see illustration) the electron's position is divided equally around each diameter, the electrons spinning singly but in unison, though not grouped closely together. Accepted nuclear theory insists this infinitely tiny atom is a spherical figure, not a circular, disc-like one.

MAGNETIC FORCE is measured in *gauss* (rhymes with louse), named for Karl F. Gauss (1777-1855) a German scientist who did early research in magnetism.

Magnetic forces can be used to treat mankind through healing chemicals called alpha iron crystals. Capable of passing through the body's tiniest capillaries, the crystals carry into the body isotope radiations of selected radioactive elements. Then, through use of magnetic force, the elements are directed to congregate upon the spot needing treatment. This therapy shows results quickly, often within ten minutes, and research is continuing.

Westinghouse Research Laboratories have developed a new kind of steel alloy (made of elements of silicon and iron) which directs magnetism "around a corner." The ordinary steel used for core materials in motors, generators, and transformers can be magnetized in only two directions — back and forth along the direction in which the material was first rolled. The new steel allows other directional magnetization.

A new magnetic device, smaller than a common pin, may allow future electronic computers to "think" or recall" infinitely better than present ones. The heart of the device is a new kind of magnetic glass rod which serves as a switch and an information storage bin. The rod can switch up electric currents to speeds of 250 million a second: Five thousand such rods, working simultaneously, require only as much power as a 100-watt lamp.

Ceramics, surprisingly, are making very good magnets. Weight for weight, they have two to three times the power of iron magnets and, also, retain their magnetism at high temperatures better than the iron ones. Boeing Aircraft Company makes the new magnets by mixing with ceramic materials

two metallic oxides, such as iron and barium. While the ceramics are being cooked under heat and pressure, a powerful magnetic field is introduced to align the particles. This produces better, lighter magnets.

THESE ARE but midget uses of magnetic force. A giant use of this phenomenon which, remember, we cannot see, feel, taste or hear is converting it to "tubes" or "bottles" to contain millions of degrees of heat in a new process of atomic energy production called "fusion of the hydrogen atom."

To build a steady reaction-flow to produce power, the transmutation of a kind of hydrogen called *deterium* requires temperatures approaching 100 million degrees. Commercially, this method will create tremendous amounts of power. The basic fuel derives from the seven seas. Of course, any substance, unless bottled, vaporizes long before its temperature reaches 100 million degrees. For a container, research labs have produced electromagnetic fields up to 500,000 gauss. Not more than a tenth of this amount appears necessary to produce a satisfactory bottle.

As man's knowledge ever expands, the distance shortens between that which *is* and that which *is not*.

KELP: Abundant Sea Harvest

by Novella Lawrence

NORTH of Point Loma, a high strip of land jutting out into the Pacific, and separating San Diego Bay from the Sea, lie the Great Kelp beds, extending beyond Santa Barbara, and out among the channel islands. In full growth, the beds furnish most of the algin used in this country.

The many lush vines and fronds that make up these beds rise from shelves and reefs 150 feet down. Each plant is buoyed to the surface by fragile, tubular spindle shaped air bladders. On the surface the plants spread out another 30 feet, matting and entwining to form huge gardens, red and brown and green. Each garden extends for miles.

Kelp's strong stems and root-like holdfasts can resist the ordinary force and pull of waves and tide. But, heavy storms break off many of the vines, and they float to new locations where their reproductive mater-

ial starts new beds. Birds also carry the spores in their feathers and digestive tract.

When the water is clear, one can look down and see the rhizones from which the vines sprout, their roots clinging to rocky surface, and covering an area, sometimes, as large as a bushel basket. Little Sea creatures swarm under the kelp beds and attach themselves to the vines making the beds a feeding ground for schools of fish.

Kelp has many varieties, being kin to the seaweed family. The most abundant, most interesting and most productive of algin (a ton of kelp produces 44 pounds of algin), used in the manufacture of more than 150 different products, is the *Macrosystis* that grows along the Pacific Coast.

Seaweed's high mineral and vitamin content has made it a food eaten since the days of Confucius. The Japanese nib-

ble more than 20 species, as do the Hawaiians. Scientists claim that as the land becomes more populated everywhere, mankind outside the Orient will turn increasingly to the sea for sustenance.

KELP also has the same properties as barnyard manure and for years large amounts were used for fertilizing. It was simply spread on the ground and allowed to decay. Today, its soluble iodine and potassium compounds derived from burned seaweed ashes, also called Kelp go into food, pharmaceuticals, textiles, adhesives, paints, polishes, rubber and paper products. Two-and-one-half pounds of algin will stabilize 300 gallons of an ice cream mixture used to prevent formation of ice crystals.

In San Diego, 30 years ago, a company was formed to harvest kelp and process it into algin. Several barges, each cap-

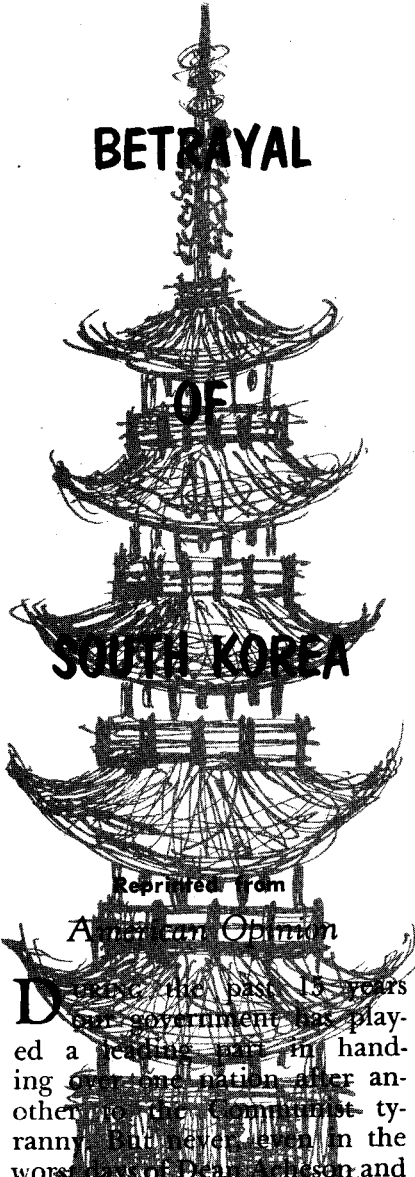
able of holding 300 tons of seaweed, are sent out. Motor driven, under water mowing machines cut the vines to less than four feet below the surface, the distance set by law, and chain conveyors hoist it aboard. Cutting does not injure the plants. Rather, it fosters new growth by letting sunshine penetrate the beds. The barges stay out two days, the time it usually takes to tour all the kelp beds which, in full growth, produce three harvests during the year.

Recently, due to warm ocean temperature, many plants have sloughed off, and died making the importation from Africa necessary. There, seaweed is gathered off the beaches, dried, and shipped in large sacks to the San Diego plant.

Recently, the company opened a new laboratory and added more chemists to the 25 already at work. They hope to discover many more uses for this wonderful sea commodity.

Many Commissions, Little Accomplishment

We have had a surfeit of commissions on intergovernmental relations and taxation; but a minimum of actual accomplishment. Thirteen years ago, a Special Committee on Federal State Relations of the Governors' Conference recommended that "the Federal government voluntarily limit its impositions in certain tax fields which are peculiarly adapted to state and local use, and that, in return, the states and localities limit their tax activities in fields deemed more suitable for Federal use."—*Tax Review*, June, 1960.



BETRAYAL

OF

SOUTH KOREA

Reprinted from
American Opinion

During the past 13 years our government has played a leading part in handing over the nation after another to the Communist tyranny. But never even in the worst days of Dean Acheson and his good friend, Alger Hiss, has

it done anything to equal in nefariousness the betrayal of Syngman Rhee and his South Koreans. Imposing on South Korea, by force and by the pressures of our government, the rule of a vicious Communist-led minority, is the all-time low for the Eisenhower administration, and for our whole government during the past 28 years of callous and conscienceless amorality.

To anybody who would take the trouble to go behind the distortions of the *New York Times*, *Boston Herald-Traveler*, *Washington Post*, there has been no difficulty in discovering what was happening in Korea. The following article in the May 1959, *American Opinion* was picked up and carried by the Korean English-speaking press as being a completely accurate presentation of developments in that unhappy country.

NO TRUCE IN KOREA.

—Published in May, 1959

That the Communists have continued to build up their military strength in North Korea, in complete violation of the truce terms to which they agreed, is no surprise to anybody familiar with Communists. That they have done so without the slightest objection by our government, and apparently with its blessing, is no surprise to anybody familiar

with our government. And the current Communist activities inside South Korea, which are so exactly in line with usual Communist procedures everywhere, would not surprise anybody but for one reason: We have all been looking at Beirut or Havana or Berlin or somewhere else, while the Communists made hay in Seoul and Pusan.

For decades the Soviet military, economic, and diplomatic threats hanging over Finland, always being used to support the Soviet's agents and sympathizers within Finland, wore down the original firm and courageous Finnish opposition until today Finland is almost a Soviet satellite, and the government of Finland practically takes its orders from the Kremlin. It can be said truthfully that Finland was conquered by attrition. And exactly the same process is now at work in, and on, South Korea. But there are two differences. South Korea had never been allowed to become firmly established as a nation before the Communist pressures began. And the tempo of Communist advance has now become so much more rapid, through both momentum and experience, that processes of betrayal which once took ten years can now be accomplished in two or three.

The pressures on South

Korea begin with the constant threat by the Communists, now so heavily armed and equipped, simply to sweep down across the 38th Parallel again and overrun the South at any time. Seoul itself is only seven minutes away, for jet bombers from the newest Communist airfields. All of South Korea lives and exists under the dark shadow of murderous invasion by Communist hordes. This threat is a powerful factor in enabling Communist agents and sympathizers within South Korea to take a more brazen course, and to intimidate their opposition. Not only do infiltrators from the North make all of the trouble they can, and not only do their allies and agents carry that trouble right into the high levels of the South Korean government, but what is even worse, the Communists are visibly gaining support from some of the more opportunistic South Koreans, whose patriotic courage is gradually failing them under all of the pressures for the present and dangers for the future.

Because of the greatly stepped-up campaign of infiltration and subversion which the Communists have been carrying on for the past several months, a much needed National Security Law was brought forward in the Korean Assembly. Whereupon the so-called Democratic Party of

Korea embarked on a program of obstructionism and vilification which for a while bogged down all normal and necessary government procedures. If the left-wingers in our own country, who are now promoting the Communist "Operation Abolition" to get rid of the FBI and our internal-security committees, should stage a week's sit-down strike on our Senate floor, the situation would be comparable to what Syngman Rhee has had to face in Seoul.

Although every election held in the Republic of Korea in the eleven years of its existence has been under United Nations observation, and the essential honesty and impartiality of these elections have been certified to the United Nations by its own committees or commissions (which were certainly hostile to Syngman Rhee), the Korean Democratic Party has been casting slurs on the elections — and going much further. On February 4 of this year a leading member of the Korean Democratic Party wrote, in an editorial in his "opposition" newspaper:

A true majority is not, of course, expressed solely by elections. If elections are not capable of determining a true majority there may be another way of doing it. This way is that in which a true majority

is decided by force, and that is what we call a revolution... The general understanding of the political crisis that Korea faces today may have to start from this point.

This, as the Korean Foreign Policy Association has stated, comes very close to open advocacy of revolution. It is clearly the purpose of leading elements within the Korean Democratic Party to supplant the truly republican government of Syngman Rhee, and his approximately two-thirds majority in the National Assembly, with a pro-Communist clique. This would, of course, be only a forerunner to the eventual "unification" of North Korea and South Korea under a Communist dictatorship, with the full terror of Communist vengeance and suppression let loose on millions of South Koreans — after the unsurpassable bravery and suffering which they have gone through over the past decade to save their country.

To bring about this increasing Communist influence within South Korea, and ultimate absorption of South Korea by the total Communist tyranny, the Korean Democratic Party has and uses many tricks, many methods, and many pressures. The threat of civil war and its resulting chaos and misery is a powerful lever. It is made

more powerful by the certainty that Communist troops and tanks and planes would pour across the border to take part in that civil War.

These threats, however, are kept in the psychological background, always understood but seldom stated. While in the foreground of the Korean Democratic Party's effort to persuade, frighten, and coerce more and more of the South Koreans into a resigned acceptance of its program, is a trump card which the Party leadership keeps sticking just slightly out of its sleeve for everybody to catch a glimpse of, and keep in mind. This trump card is American support. For the Korean Democratic Party, in its efforts to overthrow that determined anti-Communist and our great friend and ally, Syngman Rhee, is convincing more and more of the people of South Korea that it has the backing of the United States Government. And, on this score, the Party does not have to convince us. We would find any other course, on the part of Moscow's agent along the Potomac, to be utterly incredible in the light of what they are doing everywhere else in the world.

AS THE REVOLUTIONARY pronouncement of February 4, 1959, quoted, frankly con-

fessed, the Communists knew they had no chance of taking over Korea by free and honest elections within the foreseeable future, or as long as Syngman Rhee lived and was able to serve as President. In every election since the Republic was founded, including the most recent one of only a couple of months ago (and despite the fact that these elections had all been supervised by agencies of the United Nations, bitterly hostile to Rhee), a preponderant majority of South Koreans had shown that they were completely loyal to Syngman Rhee and determinedly anti-Communist. The only possible chance the Communists and their dupes and allies had for taking over the Republic of Korea was through some typically Communist combination of pressure and terror for by-passing those very "democratic processes" to which they give such monotonous lip service.

Under these circumstances, with Syngman Rhee already 85 years old, it is entirely possible that the Communists, while continuing their infiltration and trouble-making in the meantime, would have waited until Rhee was no longer present to oppose them,

but for two reasons. The first was their fear, apparently, that in Lee Ki-poong, elected as Vice-President in March, Rhee had at last found and started training a worthy and younger anti-Communist leader to succeed him. For the first time the Communists saw fading away their longstanding expectation of the whole South Korean government falling apart under their pressures, ready for them to pick up the pieces, whenever Rhee died or had to give up the struggle. And a second reason may well have been the desire of Khrushchev, and of his agents in Washington, to have a whole series of anti-Communist governments toppling over, or facing serious troubles, just before the Summit Conference began and as a psychological build-up for the American surrender to be subtly initiated there. This kind of precise timing is one of the most professionally operated and effective techniques of the Communist advance.

At any rate, and for whatever reason, the time seemed ripe. And the Communist-dominated students and trouble-makers, with the so-called Korean Democratic Party in the forefront, went to work on their final putsch. Their attempt to make political capital

out of the fact that Syngman Rhee's opponent for the presidency had died before the election gradually evaporated when it became widely known that this opponent had died in a hospital in Washington, D. C., for causes and under circumstances for which Rhee could not possibly have had any responsibility. So the Communists and their dupes and allies then, after themselves making all of the trouble in connection with the election that they could, fell back on claims of widespread corruption and ballot-stuffing. *It is almost certain that, except for the dishonest acts of the Communists themselves, there was less corruption and "irregularity" in the Korean elections of this March than in any American presidential election held since 1936.* The vicious Communists claims of corruption consisted almost entirely of noise without evidence, in typical Communist fashion. But none of this mattered. What really counted was that Christian A. Herter and his State Department were all set and primed to come to their aid with the whole prestige and power of the United States Government.

IF THERE IS ANY one thing absolutely necessary for any

government, when beset by a Communist-inspired uprising, it is for that government to show firmness in dealing with such terrorist rioting. And this is the one thing, above all others, that Rhee was not allowed to do. When he finally made a serious attempt to suppress the lawless actions of a small but vicious minority, bring to book the murderers and destroyers, and restore order, he was met with a sanctimonious rebuke from Christian A. Herter that the South Korean Government was adopting "repressive measures unsuited to a free democracy." And the Secretary of State of the United States was not just throwing at Rhee words which could not hurt him. The Secretary had within his reach sticks and stones to break the bones of Rhee's government, as Rhee was well aware.

SO, FROM THEN ON, practically anything went for the Communist gorillas and their misled dupes. Their mayhem on persons and demolition of property became merely evidence of the "grievances" of the Koreans which Syngman Rhee ought to redress. And the grand old fighter, hemmed in on every side by malicious forces utterly beyond his power to control or subdue, gave ground

and made the concessions they seemed to want until finally with all power to fight back insidiously embezzled from him, he gave up the one thing they really wanted, which was himself.

General George Catlett Marshall once boasted that he had disarmed 39 of Chiang Kai-shek's divisions. And the embargo put into effect, by that stroke of Marshall's pen, which prevented Chiang from getting even ammunition for his troops, coupled with the appeasement-truces with Mao Tse-tung's Communists which Marshall used all the power of the United States Government to force on Chiang (to give Mao's hordes the time to recuperate and arm), was probably the decisive factor in eventually turning all of the mainland of China over to the Communists. In the future, we feel sure, Mr. Christian A. Herter will be able to boast that with just one sentence of criticism of Syngman Rhee he broke the back of Syngman Rhee's government. And we further believe that, again, this will be considered by honest historians of the future as having been the decisive factor in eventually making of South Korea another province of the Kremlin.

There was one sad difference, however, in the result of the two betrayals. The takeover of the mainland of China was of tremendous importance to the Kremlin, in the strategy for conquest of the world that Communists have carefully followed since the days of Lenin. And it was a tragedy of immeasurable import to the half a billion human beings who were thus brought under the most cruel despotism in the history of the human race. Chiang, however, was able not only to survive, but to keep on fighting. And he may still live to see the day when he can turn the tables on the hideous monsters who now rule his country and mass-murder his countrymen.

But for Syngman Rhee it is almost inconceivable that there will be any comeback. For him this is the end. And it is worth while in considering the Communist malice as it affects nations and millions, to think about just one man who was so tragically overwhelmed by their lies and ruthlessness. It is doubtful if there has ever been a human being, of such transcendent greatness, for whom a deep and sincere humility was more completely the very core of his character. And it is certain that, except for Chiang

Kai-shek, no other Asiatic has ever been as dedicated to the truly republican form of government, or has given so much of himself (while working under the very handicaps imposed by his ideal) to try to establish such a government for his countrymen. A direct descendant of the earlier kings of Korea, Syngman Rhee endured one year of torture and then spent more than half a century of unceasing work and struggle studded with cruel disappointments, to try to make of Korea the kind of republic which the United States had been in its better days.

YET THE COMMUNIST reversal of all truth is now so great, and the propagation of Communist lies by the American press so extensive and unwitting or unashamed, that a long editorial in the *Boston Traveler* began with such paragraphs as these:

"No one has ever accused South Korea's President Syngman Rhee of being a humble or a modest man.

"But even long-term critics of his arrogance and high-handed leadership got a shock from his reaction to the popular revolt that challenged his government this week. . . .

"Seldom has a national

leader — however vain — displayed an attitude of such personal pique in the face of public repudiation. . . .

"But those among South Korea's twenty-three million citizens who believe in free government and honest elections don't intend to be overlooked."

OF COURSE nobody has ever accused the editorials in the *Boston Traveler* of making sense. But almost every line and word in the above, and in the whole editorial that followed, was either the exact opposite of the truth, was badly distorted, or showed a complete misunderstanding of the forces at work in Korea. (As complete a misunderstanding as shown by the same paper when the Communist Mao Tse-tung was taking over China, when Communist Achmed Sukarno was taking over Indonesia, and when the Communist, Fidel Castro, was taking over Cuba.) But this kind of idiotic nonsense was typical of what was being fed its readers by 90 per cent of the whole American press. And back in Kyung

Mu Dai, the Korean "White House" on a hillside in Seoul, an old man with a broken heart was coming to the end of his resistance against the lies and pressures of his enemies—and the betrayals of his "friends."

Syngman Rhee has seen the truth he has spoken now "twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools," and the things he gave his life to now broken beyond repair by jackals seeking scraps from the Kremlin. But the foremost waves of civilization still move inexorably westward. And humanity still climbs towards its goal of humane existence. Out of the graveyard of all decency and hope which the Communists are now making of all Korea, in a few decades—or a few centuries—there will arise a new Korea, as bright and glorious as that happy republic of which Syngman Rhee dreamed so long. And in that reborn nation its spiritual founder, Syngman Rhee, will finally receive the honor he deserves, as one of the very greatest men — in every worthwhile sense—that our whole race has yet produced.

Mental Sickness or Moral Degeneracy?

Latest weapon in the komrats' arsenal is the "Mental Health" racket. This is a scheme to convince half the American people that the other half is crazy, then to set them quarrelling over which is which.

CYRUS EATON

“Honored”

with

Lenin Peace Prize

by Pat Walsh

Readers will recall that Pat Walsh predicted in the American Mercury—in August and September 1958—that Cyrus Eaton's sponsorship of Kremlin policies would endear him to the Soviets. A despatch from the Tass News Agency on May 4, 1960, disclosed that the Soviet Union had announced that Cyrus Eaton had been awarded the top Soviet Lenin peace Prize (formerly called the Stalin Prize).



CYRUS EATON at last has received his symbolical 30 pieces of silver from the Kremlin thugs. In awarding the coveted Lenin Peace Prize to Eaton the Soviet bureaucracy has confirmed what militant anti-Communists have predicted ever since the multi-millionaire Cleveland industrialist began expressing opinions that seemed to approve the International Communist line.

One of the other Lenin prizes

was awarded to Laurent Casanova, prominent leader of the egg-head wing of the French Communist Party and a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of France. Tass called Casanova “one of the initiators of the peace movement.” Laurent Casanova is known as one of the Kremlin's most servile and obedient stooges in France. He has fought tooth and nail against “deviationists” within the

French Communist Party ranks who dared to question the correctness of the Communist leadership in faithfully following the twists and turns of the International Communist "line."

If Casanova can be considered the perfect Communist egg-head then we can consider Cyrus Eaton the perfect exponent of the "co-existence" policy. In commenting on the award to Cyrus Eaton, the Tass News Agency stated: "Cyrus Eaton is a public figure whose activity is an example of courageous service to the lofty idea of peaceful coexistence between the peoples."

It is now admitted even in State Department circles that Cyrus Eaton's influence contributed immensely in bringing about the visit of Nikita Khrushchev, "the butcher of the Ukraine and Budapest," to the U.S.A. In an article in the Soviet Communist party newspaper, *Pravda*, Sept. 7, 1958. this steel magnate suggested Khrushchev should be invited to the U.S.A. and that President Eisenhower should visit the Soviet Union. It is a sad commentary indeed on American foreign policy when we see the State Department in Washington following up "suggestions" made in *Pravda's* columns!

WHEN WE RECALL that it was Cyrus Eaton who sponsored the first in a series of "thinkers" conferences at his ancestral home in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, in 1954 and that, three years after, nuclear scientists (most of them with Communist Party affiliations) from all over the world endorsed Soviet policies, we do not wonder that the Soviet leaders have rewarded Cyrus Eaton with the Lenin prize!

[Now that Eaton is financing 'The under graduate Committee for the Recognition of Red China,' what honors will Mao heap upon him?]

Cyrus Eaton's continuous criticism of U.S. foreign policy, his sneering denunciation of the incomparable internal security work of the F.B.I., his fellow-traveling antics in Moscow etc. make him appear an obedient and docile stooge of the Kremlin hooligans. Now that he has been awarded such a high honor as the Lenin peace prize we hope that patriotic Americans and Canadians will ask themselves whose side Cyrus Eaton is on in the historic struggle between the Free World and the greatest and most sinister conspiracy mankind ever had to face: International Communism.



the most potent medicine:

Your Amazing Blood

by O. A. Battista, Sc.D.

BLOOD, the most valuable and versatile of human tissues, is also one of the most complex. If you are an average-sized person, your body contains between 12 and 13 pints of it circulating through nearly 60,000 miles of blood vessels.

Human blood, recognized today as the most valuable life-saving medicine in the world, is full of a number of things: red cells, which contain oxygen-carrying *hemoglobin* and are used in transfusions for anemia; little - understood *platelets*, which help in clotting; and amber fluid (*plasma*) which contains a score or more different components, some already being used in medicine, others still in the research stage.

Hemoglobin, the red pigment in blood, is one of the most interesting chemical substances in the world. This coloration

gives a pink flush to your skin. Lack of *hemoglobin* causes a paleness. The deficiency itself is caused by anemia, or by blood being driven from the skin to the body's interior by the contraction of the blood vessels in the skin. One cannot live without *hemoglobin*, because it is the only means of distributing oxygen to all parts of the body.

The blood stream might be looked upon as a highway over which *hemoglobin* particles travel incessantly. This highway must be well constructed and support plenty of traffic if a body is to be healthy. Blood carries food and digestive products, picks up gasses between the lungs and tissues, transports waste materials, regulates body temperature, equips itself to fight off infection and distributes hormones, the chemical regulators of the body, as well as enzymes and vitamins.

Muscle cells also contain *hemoglobin*, in a form that has an even higher affinity for oxygen than the *hemoglobin* of the blood cells. The muscle *hemoglobin* absorbs oxygen from the red blood corpuscles like a sponge, thereby storing an ever-ready supply of oxygen in the muscles for their needs.

THIS EXPLAINS why a scientist found that he could turn the muscles in a rabbit's leg deep red by contracting them at regular intervals with the touch of an electric current. It has long been known that a mountain climber's blood becomes a more intense red the higher he climbs.

Man began exploring the marvels of human blood in earnest in 1901. Dr. Karl Landsteiner of the Rockefeller Institute reported that the red cells of the human blood contain two substances, A and B. He also found that human blood can be separated into four groups: A, B, AB and O. If an individual possesses both A and B substances he belongs to group AB; if he possesses only A he belongs to group A; if only B, he belongs to group B; if he possesses neither substance he is in group O.

One's blood characteristics are transmitted to offspring in accordance with Abbot Mendel's law of inheritance. Once born into a group nothing can ever place you in another. Forty-five people out of 100 have Group O blood; 43 show Group A; eight, Group B; and only four, Group AB.

Blood helps bolster patients before operations, cures formerly fatal forms of anemia, heals terrible burns, halts a serious kidney disease which attacks young people, combats cirrhosis of the liver, checks a bleeding disease known as *hemophilia*. One component of blood is used during major brain operations to build a new covering for the gray matter.

In the early days of medicine, bloodletting — not blood transfusion — was considered a panacea. Blood was believed to possess a mystical substance that not only determined a man's health, but his disposition, his character, the color of his skin and his mental abilities. A bad-tempered person had "hot" blood; "bad" blood caused illness. Logically, then, to cure illness it was necessary to purge the "bad" blood. A familiar reminder of the professional bloodletter of that time, the barber surgeon, is the barber

pole which represents the arm, with the red stripes the blood and the white stripes the tourniquet. The globe on top is the bowl used to collect the blood.

Since 1940, when it was discovered, much has been written about a human blood component called the Rh factor, named for a similar component, first detected in rhesus monkeys. About 85 per cent of us have this Rh factor, and are called Rh positives; the other 15 per cent of us do not have it, and are Rh negatives.

WHETHER positive or negative is not significant except in one fairly remote contingency. If a woman who is Rh negative marries a man who is Rh positive, after several pregnancies the mother may give birth to a child who, inheriting the father's Rh positive factor, is afflicted with anemia, or jaundice, or both. Only one out of 500 births is so afflicted and the first child rarely experiences any difficulty.

Contrary to belief, there is no reason why Rh negative women shouldn't marry Rh positive men and have all the children they desire. Doctors now make tests during pregnancy to determine whether an

unborn baby is the victim of a Rh incompatibility in its blood stream. If it is, the child's is completely replaced with new blood right after birth. This is saving the lives of approximately 1,500 babies a year and Rh factor complications are no longer as serious as they used to be.

As to other advances made through our new-found knowledge about human blood, Dr. Roland H. Wright, tells that in the past there was little a physician could do about cirrhosis of the liver. Today a plasma derivative called *serum albumin* is helping many victims of this elusive disease back to health.

"Sometimes unmodified human blood must be relied upon. For example, red blood cells are needed when there has been severe loss of blood, when major operations are to be performed and to combat the anemia which frequently occurs in convalescence from wounds. Whole blood is, therefore, made available. Similarly, victims of hemophilia, in which the blood fails to clot after an injury, must live on whole blood.

"Philadelphia specialists had their fingers crossed recently when a hemophilic patient had to have his badly abscessed

teeth pulled. They saved this man's life with two blood derivatives which many a king of former times would have given his crown jewels to have, for hemophilia is the so-called 'disease of kings' and formerly afflicted many members of European royalty. One derivative was a substance termed *anti-hemophilic globulin*, which speeds temporary clotting of blood. The patient was given shots of it before his teeth were pulled. After the extraction, his gums were packed with fibrin foam. Thanks to these two blood by-products, the sick man bled no more than a normal person. Many other hemophilics are being saved by similar treatment.

"Another component of blood plasma, *gamma globulin*, is used on a nationwide scale to thwart the danger of complications from measles, mumps, and scarlet fever and especially to fight polio."

LOSS OF BLOOD is a major cause of death in accidents, wounds, childbirth and certain operations. Transfusions can often save our lives, if the right kind of blood is readily available.

A prominent figure in the Nation's Civilian Defense pro-

gram says "Red blood cells from millions of pints of blood, stockpiled at strategic points throughout the United States and Canada must be readied for use to save lives if atomic warfare is launched against the North American Continent. Individual bottles of red cells, typed for each member of the family, must be kept in the deep-freeze locker along with the family's meat, vegetable and strawberry pie reserves, ready for emergency transfusions. Extracts of the blood chemical that starts the clotting process, *thromboplastin*, must be available in sufficient supply for seriously injured victims. Human blood, if available in ample supply will be the key material in any atomic battle.

Indeed, man's amazing blood is one of the most valuable and versatile materials known. Modern science has only just begun to understand the hundreds of important functions blood performs. God has given it the fascinating task of sustaining human life. Chances are that sometime in the course of your life, the rich-red wonder chemical flowing through the veins of one of your fellowmen will be pumped into yours, to alleviate your suffering or save your life.

MERCURY WARNED YOU

◄ IN 1919 LENIN SAID, "The First World War gave us Russia, while the Second World War will hand Europe to us." (Note certainty of World War II. It came, "as planned," 20 years later.) (September, 1959, page 22)

◄ COMMUNISM has always reserved its greatest hatred and fear for religion—the only moral force which can save the remaining free nations of the world from degradation and annihilation. In each of the 18 free nations which the Communists have taken over, those who clung to their religious beliefs were among the first to be liquidated. The close cooperation between the Kremlin and those who would destroy Christianity has been clearly established. (September, 1959, page 24)

◄ AMERICA'S LEADERS took us into the wrong war, at the wrong time, for the wrong reason, against the wrong enemy. Some of them are now deliberately taking us into international socialism. Russia, with her old two steps forward, one step backward routine, is moving temporarily toward the right. The plan of the internationalists is for us to meet halfway—between communism and capitalism—in one-world socialism. *This is surrender. This is defeat and ultimate slavery. This is treason!* (TOM ANDERSON, editor of *Farm and Ranch Magazine*, April, 1960, page 107).

◄ THE NUMBER OF "administrative laws" is incredible. Four years ago it was estimated that there were two million of them. Furthermore, it is a count only of formal laws—not of "directives," "decisions," "orders." Obviously no one can keep himself aware of the provisions of two million laws. (July, 1959, page 83)

◄ IN 1911, THE "INTERNATIONAL GROUP" running the Carnegie Foundation trustees' meeting *discussed the advantages of changing our government and institutions through war.* Alger Hiss

later was president of this "international outfit." (September, 1959, pages 8-9)

◀ THE FOREIGN AID PROGRAM, designed to stop the Soviet Union in the Cold War, may end up as the very factor which will give Russia the final victory. In the Soviet book, the United States is to fall by economic collapse, not war. Lenin believed and wrote that the master Soviet plan for destroying the U.S. would be to induce it to spend itself into bankruptcy. If this is so, unending and unregulated foreign aid is a built-in method for hastening our collapse. (July 1959, page 29.)

◀ IN 1958, the U. S. Government made a free gift of \$10,400,000,000 to private commercial banks, of which 72 per cent went to two per cent of the banks. A total of \$2,300,000,000 was given to 17 banks in New York City. (June 1959, page 66).

◀ "THE LONGER anti-Semitism lies in abeyance the more fiercely will it break out," Theodore Herzl wrote in his book, *The Jewish State*, published in 1896. (September 1959, page 3).

◀ IN 1897, LORD EDMOND ROTHSCHILD of London and Jacob H. Schiff of New York City, two of the elders of Zion, got Theodore Herzl (of Austria) to arrange for the World Zionist Congress at Basel, Switzerland, where 197 delegates met and laid out a plan for world government. (September, 1959, page 3)

◀ UNTIL AND UNLESS WE practice in Palestine what we preach in other parts of the world, the governments and populations of Africa, Asia and the Middle East will remain our latent enemies in any future war, regardless of who starts it, or why it starts.

The 500,000,000 Moslems in Asia, Africa and the Middle East speak for the 1,750,000,000 persons who inhabit those two continents. In return for their loyalty they ask only justice. (March, 1956, p. 33)

◀ WE HAVE SHIPPED the equivalent of our entire annual output of ethylene glycol (some 55 million pounds) to Europe, *destined for Russia*. It is the base for anti-freeze but it can be transformed into rocket fuel. (March, 1958, page 41)

Americas' Youngest Teachers

Has the Ability to impart knowledge anything to do with age?

by Eleanor M. Marshall

CHARLES SIMMONS, an American clergyman and writer, once said:

"The secret of successful teaching is to teach accurately, thoroughly, and earnestly; this will impart interest to instructions, and awaken attention to them. All sciences, in their nature or connections, are replete with interest, if teachers properly illustrate and impress their truths in a pleasing, earnest manner."

An instructor who can do this will have pupils who do not give a hang whether he has one foot in the grave or can not yet vote because of his youth.

Teen-ager Carol Hawkins is one. She has used a microscope on coal to such good advantage that she has won a scholarship from the Science Clubs of America as well as a trip to Washington. Her efforts are directed at developing methods for determining the components of coal, and are so valued by the officials of the Carbide

and Carbon Chemical Company that they have permitted her the use of their laboratories and facilities in order to have her share her findings with their scientists.

Everyone knows that some scientific problems have carried the tag "impossible." These are the ones which youngsters tackle. They often succeed because they use what Charles Kettering once called "intelligent ignorance."

No one thought that Alice Dale of Columbia, Tennessee, would succeed at the project she attempted: keeping a pig's kidney alive with a mechanical heart she built from parts of house machinery. Alice did the "impossible," as did Les Kelway of Skokie, Illinois.

Les set out to prove it was not impossible to hatch double-yolk eggs. Experts had declared it could not be done. He used up 455 such eggs before getting three settings to hatch. He wrote a report giving

all the data to uphold his opinion on why the other eggs had failed to hatch. His work was so well authenticated that it won him a scholarship and also a trip to Washington to meet some of our leading scientists.

Butterflies fascinate young lepidopterist Vance Detweiler. He has a collection valued at \$3,500. His father is a travelling salesman who uses a trailer on his route extending from Florida to Arizona. These trips have given Vance an opportunity to study the butterfly with such thoroughness he has cleared as much as \$1,800 a year supplying colleges and museums with as many as 200 specimens in an order. Mrs. Detweiler taught Vance how to distinguish one butterfly from another, and how to capture and preserve them without damage.

Another collector—but of everything—the same age as Vance is Allan Silliphant of Glendale, California. He began when he was six. Allan, too, collects for a museum, but it is his own. He and his friends have over 11,000 items valued at four times Vance's butterfly collection. On display, for example, is a plaster model of a dinosaur the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh gave Allan. That isn't what Allan loves best. He

has a gem which Mahatma Gandhi once owned.

In nearby Santa Anna, Frank McCubbins for most of his life has been collecting young wild animals. He has turned them into pets and now has quite a zoo. Frank started when his father brought him a fawn he had to feed from a bottle. Now he has 30 monkeys, raccoons, skunks, rabbits, deer, antelope, opossums, and a bear he calls "Baron." The bear was lost in a snowstorm and has repaid Frank's training by "doing everything but talk." Many schools send classes to visit Frank's zoo to learn all he can tell them about animals especially the Baron, who is a great favorite.

IN AUSTIN, Texas, Babs Browning is working with crippled children. Babs is a victim of palsy so she understands the problems of being handicapped. She set about designing equipment that would teach the young to walk. The child sits in a seat which moves along a rail as the child pedals. There is a large mirror showing his movements. This gives encouragement. The children play so enthusiastically at Bab's "game," that it is

selling to hospitals both here and abroad.

Joanna Russ was voted one of America's 40 best young scientists when she developed a light that destroys fungi. She is the youngest girl ever to win a science award. She uses her knowledge to tutor other students in her high school in the Bronx.

The University of Chicago honors teen-ager Vannie Tiers. Vannie already has his Ph.D. in organic chemistry and is a fellowship teacher instructing others much older than himself.

It is money—or rather banking—that Phyllis Seid teaches in Portland, Oregon. She sold stock at fifty cents a share to get capital, begged the use of a tiny room from the school authorities, and is striving to impress children with the value of saving and how to assure returns from investment.

THE QUIZ KIDS radio shows on NBC made Ruthie Duskin richer by \$40,000 in bonds before she was 12. She had also been writing "Chemie, The Magician" in which she made the elements come to life. It's a book children love. She teaches elementary chemistry and is writing another book—

altogether, more than many an adult instructor ever attempts.

A boy Ruthie's age, Warren Garretson of Erina, New Jersey, broadcasts every Saturday. He is the youngest registered dealer in antiques. Warren started his career when his mother gave him an old bottle while he was recovering from an illness. The bottle so fired his interest in old things that he has become expert in a difficult field. He uses original methods in restoring old pieces with great success and has had booths at 22 antique shows in a single year.

When Sara Smith came back home to Baltimore after her courses at Hayden Planetarium, she surprised every one by building a replica of the \$250,000 model for \$10. She used cardboard, wire and odd parts. During her lectures she displays her handiwork. She is an expert photographer and uses her pictures also during her talks and sells some to papers to buy better equipment. Her "planetarium" carries a current value of \$5,000, and she has won a scholarship.

Whether the subject is as easy as teaching toddlers the alphabet or as involved as drilling chemistry into college students, a teen-ager is a most aware teacher.

CONGRESS VIEWS UNESCO

SOME ALERT PEOPLE in Congress have warned:

“Advocates of supernational sovereignty particularly welcome an opportunity to promote supergovernment in the fields of education, science and culture through UNESCO.” (Congressman Paul W. Shafer—R., Mich)

“As it works out, UNESCO has its operating head in Columbia University. The Teachers College of this university has taken the leading role in carrying out the propaganda of our people for the United Nations.” (Congressman Usher L. Burdick — R., North Dakota).

“There is something terribly wrong with the Japanese Peace Treaty, and in NATO and in the UN and in UNESCO and in the Joint Chiefs of Staff. . . .” (Senator William E. Jenner—R., Ind. The text of this speech was inserted in the Congressional Record by Sen. Homer E. Capehart — R., Indiana, April 9, 1952.)

“We are gradually being taken over by UNESCO to put our minds in chains,” — Mrs. Grace S. Brusseau, past President General of the DAR. (Mrs. Brusseau’s article, “Journey into Chaos,” in the Bulletin from which this citation is taken was inserted in the Congressional Record by Rep. Daniel Reed — R., New York)

“On the basis of uncontroverted and overwhelming evidence it has been clearly established that Communist agents, saboteurs and spies have been gaining admission into the United States under the guise of diplomats.” (Senator Arthur V. Watkins —R., Utah — in recounting differences between the State Department and the UN over the right of the United States to bar certain delegates from entering the United States to attend various UN meetings.)

Stop Pampering *SNEAK* Intruders

*They slip across our borders
to spy, commit sabotage and
subvert our citizens*

by Henry Stanley

EVER HEAR of William Heikkila? He's your enemy. But pamperish application of laws dealing with subversive aliens has prevented us from getting rid of him for more than ten years.

Consider the menace posed for America by a repetition of cases like his as thousands of aliens yearly sneak into the country via our ports and across our borders. Most are searching for a better way of life and, although their hope is rooted in illegality, at least it is nourished on appreciation of the individual opportunities that distinguish us from Communist slaves. But the same unlawful routers are traveled by "no-goodniks" — as Immigration

Commissioner Joseph Swing has termed them — "with the sole end in view of subversive activities."

Not long ago, General Swing promised the House Judiciary Subcommittee, "If we get our hands on them they will be summarily deported." Unfortunately, intent and result differ too often, as in Heikkila's case. Convicted of subversive conduct during the Korean War, he began a dogged fight against deportation that frustrated federal attorneys in every court accessible to him for the next ten years. A Supreme Court refusal to grant the Finnish native a hearing last year finally enabled immigration officers to put him aboard a

ship at San Francisco. But their breath of relief was cut short by an unexpected twist: an order from the Justice Department freed Heikkila on grounds that he must be allowed more time to "exhaust" his due process of law. This despite an already elapsed decade, despite a Supreme Court decision.

Take another Red-ridden incident. The sneak entry of an alien into Rhode Island was launched in Hong Kong. Possing as a merchant seaman, William Woo got past inspectors at one of our ports. He has now reached the dead end of his legal reluctance to return to the Chinese mainland—however, it's also taken a decade to make a deportation warrant stick against him.

RECORDS of the Immigration Service are filled with such snail's-pace deportation actions against aliens pinned with an "undesirable" tag, those found guilty through sufficient and democratic trial of "not being attached to the principles of the Constitution and well disposed to the good order of the United States." This clause in the Immigration Act has a simple meaning to the average citizen. An alien is either wholly for our Constitution, or any

degree of being against it makes him unwelcome here. This understanding provokes questions: How much "exhaustion" of "due process" in the courts is needed to unmask one of our enemies? At which point does use of appeals by a properly convicted foreigner become mockery of the protection intended citizens under the Constitution? Was it written to protect its would-be destroyers?

Answers to these questions apparently were supplied many years ago by the Supreme Court in acting on the appeal of John Turner, an Englishman. He was arrested, found guilty of anarchy by an examining board, and ordered to be deported — all within *seven days* of his illegal entry into this country. Were the examining board and the Secretary of Commerce, who dismissed Turner's initial appeal, giving the sneak intruder an unrighteously accelerated bum's rush? The Supreme Court decided unanimously

The deportation of an alien who is found here in violation of the law . . . (regardless of whether for only seven days) . . . is *not* a deprivation of liberty without due process of law." This was because ". . . the provisions of the Constitu-

tion securing the right of trial by jury *have no application* (to aliens)." They do not because "... under the Constitution the power to exclude (aliens) has been determined to exist, and those who are excluded cannot assert the *general rights* that obtain in a land to which they do not belong as *citizens*.

Nothing could be clearer. There is no more legal than moral obligation to coddle alien subversives, nihilists and saboteurs. To do so is costly in time, effort and dollars. It's crumbling the confidence of government agents directly responsible for smoking out the undesirables. More than absurd, prolonged deportations are dangerous when they involve politically wanton aliens who are meanwhile freely roaming the streets. Among a recent 2,650 cases of stalled action, three out of five deportation warrants were pending against aliens from Iron Curtain countries. Awaiting "court determination of their deportability on subversive charges," 154 were "free on bond."

FAILING to get tougher with their ilk is synonymous with encouraging new masses of intruders to sneak in on us — to join the illicit campers that

already constitute an army within our borders. Obviously, no one can say exactly how many there are here. Estimates run as high as 5,000,000. On the basis of evidence gathered two years ago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Richard Arens, committee counsel, placed his figure at a "minimum of 3,000,000 illegal aliens from Europe and Russia, many with outright Communist leanings or actual criminal Communist backgrounds."

Colonel Rudolf Ivanovich Abel was one of their kind. Slipping across the Canadian border in 1948, he used a New York hotel room as an espionage headquarters and laboratory for translating and transmitting stolen military secrets to Russia. His arrest and sentencing to 30 years in prison, a conviction upheld March 28, 1960, by the Supreme Court, closed the case of the highest-ranking spy ever to be caught in this country. However, let's look back to the facts of his catching.

Abel was not taken into custody until nine years after entry. Immigration officers, approaching him with a simple arrest warrant for the unlawful entry, did not know the really explosive situation they were

stumbling into. Then, can we afford to remain complacent toward remaining millions of foreigners-at-large? How many have motives for trespassing here similar to those of Abel?

Evidently, it's impossible to know the whole truth about even those aliens on whom federal authorities keep the closest tabs. In 1955, the Immigration and Naturalization Service started a centralized document control system as "an improved source of information leading to the apprehension and institution of deportation proceedings against aliens illegally in the United States." The Washington office undertook a mass scrutiny of records called in from all ports of entry, and the result was stunning. Almost 100,000 aliens of *documented* identity were found somehow breaking our immigration laws, most "overstaying their admission."

The INS explanation: "This is unquestionably because of a vast number of departures, some deaths, and adjustments to permanent residence that have not been recorded."

Unquestionable departures? Admitted lack of accurate, up-to-date records hardly helped concern about where these aliens were or are, what they were or are doing.

BETWEEN last October and January, saboteurs struck at three of America's newest types of military vessels. Electric cables leading to the nuclear reactor of the *Nautilus* were chopped during overhaul of the world's first atomic submarine at the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Naval Shipyard. Exactly the same destruction happened aboard the *Long Beach*, world's first atomic cruiser, and the *Luce*, a guided missile destroyer leader, both under construction at the Bethlehem Steel Shipyards in Quincy, Massachusetts. And as this is written, another mystery involves the dry-docked *Nautilus*. A fire in its wooden staging was snuffed out before serious spread. Officials have no explanation of the cause so far.

Probably to prevent public panic, the official Navy guess in the cable-cutting incidents (all still being investigated by Naval Intelligence and FBI agents) is that disgruntled employees rather than foreign saboteurs caused the damage. No doubt the theorizers realize the possibility that an employee and a foreigner can, with the aid of forged identification, be the same person.

Mere theorization by authorities will not bolster the

confidence of Americans, haunted by warnings from other probers. "We know for an actual fact," Arens told a Massachusetts for Americans conference in Boston, "that there are between 50,000 and 70,000 Communist aliens in the large eastern cities."

Patterns of Communist Espionage, a report of the House Committee he represents, notes that subversive infiltration of our industries and experimental space sites is "more extensive and efficient than ever before" and is concentrated chiefly on pilferage of our newest know-how — to keep Russia ahead in missiles development and space exploration.

THIS doesn't look like just a fancy of the fearfully minded to General Arthur Trudeau, chief of Army research and development. He told Congress last year, "Communist industrial espionage is practically on a wartime basis. It is not so much a business of a sinister-looking agent slitting a throat to make off with a briefcase full of top secret war plans. It is, rather, the patient putting-together of numerous bits of industrial information to complete the grand design."

The Un-American Activities Committee report goes on not

only to confirm (as many have suspected right along) that masterminds of the infiltration operate under the legal cloak of Red embassies and United Nations delegations; but it also charges that the growing number of "trade" and other "exchange" missions visiting here hide spies among their members. Checking a recent block of 100 Iron Curtain *diplomats*, the Central Intelligence Agency discovered that 32 were in Russian or satellite intelligence work, 29 in Communist organizational plotting, and another 29 in "other subversive categories." We can watch diplomats pretty closely, but we don't know who among us are their masterminded stooges. These intruders choose infiltration by way of border or port out of a need, like Colonel Abel's, for preserving obscurity of presence and activity.

Trained for their stealth and supplied false credentials in European or Latin-American countries as close as Mexico, they fall in step with some 5,000 sneak entrants into the U.S. every day — and they're financed by a share of the estimated "\$1,000,000 a week sent to spies and provocateurs for their work in the Western democracies."

The crush of the illegal traffic is overworking our thinly distributed border patrolmen. A 200-mile stretch south of Montreal, for example, has become known as "The Funnel" because of its popularity among aliens for thrusting across from Canada at 65 points. Many "inevitably succeed," according to Chester A. Woish, chief patrol inspector at Rouses Point, New York. He says "The Funnel" is openly promoted as a soft spot among aliens from European countries, almost 2,000,000 of whom have been recruited by Canada since World War II.

IT'S AS UNSETTLING to realize that our immigration authorities are able to deport only a third of some 1,500,000 Mexican *braceros* a year. These are "wetback" laborers who get through our border defenses in search of work primarily on cattle, cotton and fruit ranches of the Southwest. When one U.S. border officer stopped a suspiciously overloaded truck straining in low gear, he found only crates in the back; or so he thought at first glance. But the interior looked unusually small for the outer truck size. The walls sounded hollow under his fist. He pulled away a loose board to discover a hu-

man crouching behind it. Six others were hiding in the narrow enclosure. Their delivery to a detention station started a routine investigation into their backgrounds. It showed that two were actually Venezuelans with records of Communist activity.

Congressional statistics on Communist Party memberships in the Latin-American bloc reveal that Venezuela's 30,000 rank below only Argentina's 70,000 and Brazil's 50,000. Known Party membership is only 5,000 in Mexico, but this neighbor's adjacency is the great danger. There's little to prevent seasoned subversives from other countries, hard to distinguish because of similar physical characteristics, from mixing in with the vast wet-back invasion. Many, caught years later, have penetrated unchallenged as far north as Pittsburgh and Detroit, where they have been found on defense-industry payrolls.

STOPPING sneak entries at our posts is no simple task, for the problem isn't confined to scrutiny of Iron Curtain ships. Last year, for instance, over 200 vessels docked here under friendly flags after having called at a Soviet or satellite port.

But, obviously, any ship and its command can be innocent in this respect and still carry a few furtive crewmen or passengers. Two Norwegian seamen of the freighter, *Fern River*, were arrested at New York and later indicted by a federal grand jury for conspiring to smuggle eight Sicilians into Boston. Thwarted by the alertness of port agents there, the sailors then planned to get the aliens ashore at Norfolk for a promised \$10,000. But again they failed. By the time the freighter pulled into New York, customs agents were standing ready. The Sicilians have since been indicted under the Stowaway Act.

Seldom do government counter-smugglers have it as easy as that. One fake-passport syndicate wasn't smashed until "thousands of Latin-American aliens" had been smuggled in at \$250 to \$1,200 per head from such Communist hotbeds as Venezuela, Peru and Cuba; and of course, we know these countries as relays for European aliens. Arturo Arroacha-Lopez, New York chieftain of the ring, confessed that his confederates in foreign stations solicited many of their customers through newspaper ads: "If you want to go to the United States, I will help you."

There's a warning for us all in the boldness of alien smugglers and those who illegally slip into the country on their own. The extent of our apathy is the measure of their swaggering courage. Every citizen must be made to see that he is one of the hosts that the uninvited guest is duping and may imperil. We can't rely on the FBI, immigration and customs patrols to stem the sneak tide. These forces aren't large enough; they never could be, under the unrelenting handicap of courtroom and Congressional pampering of illegal residents.

Remember that the enforcement branches and courts can function only within legal limits determined by Congress. Overdue is legislation to toughen alien controls across the board, and a good start is to recognize that some provisions in our old immigration laws are the best possible. But they must be put to work and made to stick.

IN EVERY Congressional session, bills — like that of Representative Francis E. Walter — with the purpose of preventing convicted deportables from subjecting courts to their endless appeals are beaten back by

pressure groups. Some of these groups are Red fronts. Some are organizations under subversive hypnosis. Some well-meaning but biased groups are apparently more sensitive to foreign political reactions than they should be to the danger at home. The lure of cheap wet-back labor motivates pressure from Southwest farm associations for Congressional soft-pedaling of the alien tide from Mexico.

The resulting stalemate demands that average citizens start exerting their own brand of pressurization. Take a personal stand. Write your Congressman. Get club and commu-

nity discussions going. Realize, though, that laws to brake the illegal traffic can do only half the necessary job if the public fails to carry out another vital role. The multiform dangers of shielding with indifference and tight lips known, unlawful residents should be apparent to everyone. An unreported one may seem "a polite, timid guy who never bothers anybody and just couldn't possibly do you harm." But every informed American citizen has a duty to share the safeguarding of his country, and he knows that innocent appearances are the *trained, practiced* stock in trade of specialists in subversion.

Winning World War III

"World War III has already started, and we are deeply involved in it," Admiral Felix B. Stump, USN, ret., has declared.

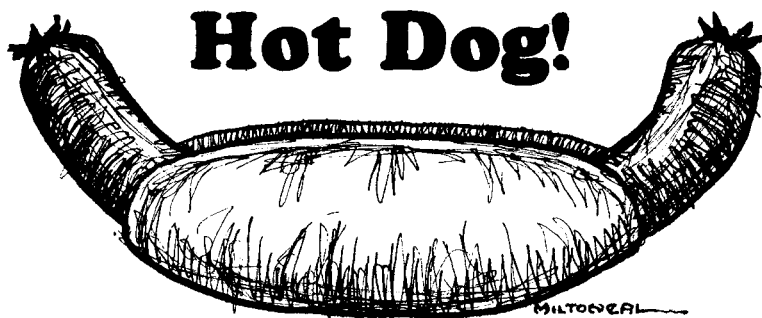
Admiral Stump, commander-in-chief of all U.S. Pacific forces from 1953 until his retirement late in 1958, serves as vice chairman and chief executive officer of the Freedoms Foundation.

"The military situation for the moment has been stabilized, but in no way has the psychological war," Admiral Stump related. "And the Communists have a crash program to stir up internal strife, disunion and discord.

"Wars are won by first cutting out resistance. Communist leaders," Stump noted, "are following the advice of Sun Tza, ancient Chinese war lord, who said:

" 'To fight and conquer in all your battles is not supreme excellence; supreme excellence consists of breaking the enemy's resistance without fighting.' "

The lifelong Navy strategist said he will devote the remainder of his life to fighting Communism by strengthening this nation's belief in and adherence to basic American principles.



Stuff about stuffings by Harold Helfer

UNTIL this century, sausaging was the only known refrigeration or canning process, although some semi-dry morsels were called "summer sausage" because they were made in the winter's natural refrigeration for summer eating. Through the ages, has any other staple food commanded more attention than that homely stuffed casing, the sausage?

Homer, hard at work on the *Odyssey* in the ninth century B.C., wrote, "As when a man beside a great fire has filled a sausage with fat and blood and turns it this way and that and is very eager to get it quickly roasted; so to and fro Odysseus tossed and pondered how to lay hands upon the shameless suitors"

Implored witty Aristophanes in *The Clouds*, "Let them make sausages of me and serve me to the students." One of the earliest Greek plays, in fact, is Especharmus' *The Orya*, written in 500 B.C. *Orya* means sausage.

Caelius Apicius wrote, "An Athenian, renowned as a man of taste for the refined elegance of his table, would have thought his reputation lost had he not offered to his guests sausages, pigs feet and pork cutlets."

Epicure Apicius left two sausage recipes:

Lucanian Sausage: Pound in a mortar some pepper, cummum and winter savory with bay leaves. Moisten with gravy and garum. Then add some pine nuts.

Imperial Sausage: Cut some pork into very small pieces, which must be pounded with the finest bread, well soaked in wine; then pound some pepper, decorticated myrtle leaves, and add some gravy. Make some small sausages, and put inside some fir nuts. When these sausages are finished, you must cook them over a slow fire with sweet wine. . . .

BUT ONE Greek, Sybaris, snubbed the Spartans "Black Sausage Pudding." "It no longer astonishes me," he sighed, "that the Spartans are so fearless of death, since anyone in his right senses would much rather die than live on such execrable food."

An epoch later, pagan sociability had got to the point where no orgy was complete without sausages, so the early Christian church sought to ban it. When Constantine the Great embraced Christianity he decreed sausage prohibition throughout the Roman empire and the Roman kings who followed enforced the edict. Thus, the first recorded bootlegging involves not "splo" but sausage. Popular craving finally forced repeal.

By medieval times, butcher's

guilds in each city had developed individual sausage formulae. Recipes — ingredients, length of smoking, and type of wood smoke used to flavor the meat — were top secret. But sausage still attracted bad companions. A 16th century woodcut "The Sin of Feasting and Carousing" shows four men "chug-a-lugging" ale. Before them is a plate heaped with sausages. Behind them, a weary woman is cooking up another mess to meet the men's ravenous appetites. But people by now were wise enough to realize it wasn't the stuffings but man's nature that caused gross habits.

As people took up extensive travelling, the sausage became widely popular, being practical and portable, though, regrettably, not potable. In time, it linked the world.

Some American Indian tribes, long before the Puritan descent, were chopping dried meat, mixing it with berries and herbs and pressing it into small cakes so that a store of meat would be on hand in case of a poor hunting season.

Scotsmen made sausage out of oatmeal. In France, a sausage developed long ago of hog's blood, shredded suet and minced onion is still served some places on Christmas eve after midnight mass. Mexicans

make one called "queso de puerco" out of cheese.

IN 1852 the butcher's guild of Frankfort, Germany produced the trim, taut, finger-size sausage that has become the toast of the world. It seems that a St. Louis sausage peddler named Herr Feuchtwanger one day in 1883 decided to provide his customers with something other than white gloves when they held their warm Frankforters. The gloves were always vanishing with the satisfied customer. Feuchtwanger hit on the idea of "edible gloves." Thus born was the bun and, not much later, having been pressed into the palms

of baseball fans at the Polo Grounds in New York, the first "hot dog" got bitten. In 1913 the Coney Island Chamber of Commerce banned the use of such vulgar phrasology, but in 1938, when King George VI of England visited President Roosevelt in Hyde Park, he was served a hot dog with all the trimmings as a gesture of America's culinary heritage.

Statistically speaking, Americans every year consume more than two billion pounds of sausage or, translated to hot dogs, something like 20 billion. Lay all these sausages end to end — over a brisk fire, with plenty of mustard and relishes at hand — and you'd get just about as many hungry smiles.

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Search for truth is the noblest occupation of man;
its *publication a duty.* —MADAME DE STAEL

DO YOU KNOW?

- ◆ Khrushchev came to the United States to crucify the United States.
- ◆ After our having given away more than one hundred billion dollars since the beginning of World War II, the Soviet bloc is by far bigger than ever; our friends are fewer than ever; and Russia has established a beachhead right here within eighty-five miles of the U.S.A. in Cuba.
- ◆ The confidence of the American people concerning television advertising has been shaken (and rightly so). The Federal Trade Commission has indicted almost seventeen nationally-known commercial firms for actually deceiving viewers of television programs with their products.
- ◆ Some people refuse to go to church because they feel they are better than a lot of folks who do. Maybe they are. But a star baseball player can do a lot more for the game if he is on the team.
- ◆ A politician is somebody who can throw his hat into the ring and still talk through it.
- ◆ Few people are aware of the existence of a weapon known as nerve gas. Experimentation reveals that it could be sprayed on a city or on a concentration of troops and the people affected would be rendered completely futile in their efforts to do anything.
- ◆ Each of us should look for the constellations and the planets in the soul of man.

◆ Nothing helped as much to put across the phony Marshall Plan after World War II, as the junket made by a Representative of the House Committee headed by Christian Herter of Massachusetts (now Secretary of State).

◆ Early this year, Israel and Zionist circles in this country were shocked by the statement of the Association of American and Canadian settlers in Israel, revealing that of the 36,000 American and Canadian Jews who emigrated to Palestine and Israel during the last twenty years, only 8,000 remain.

◆ A pastoral letter published over the signature of Msgr. Enrique Perez Serantes, archbishop of Santiago (Cuba), sternly warned Cubans "not to cooperate in any way with Communism." He said they must beware of the "Dialectic materialism of Marx and atheistic Communism." "The enemy is within," the pastoral letter said.

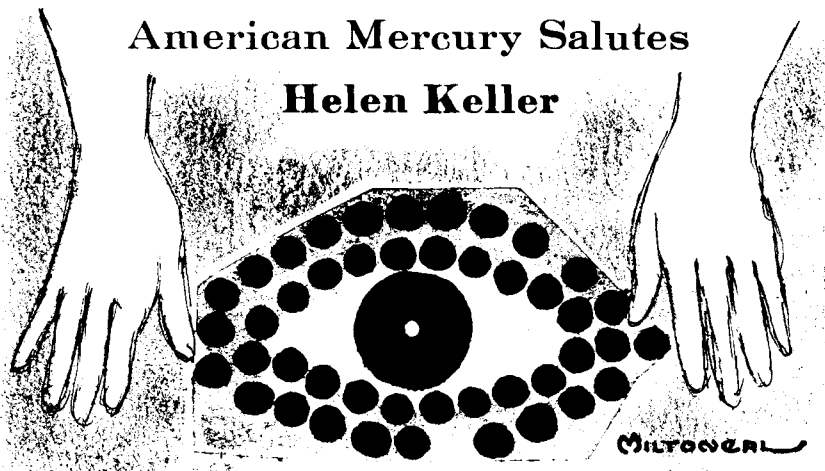
◆ Behind the whole picture of crooked TV quiz shows we see a little handful of irresponsible Zionists and their puppets trying to control a medium of communication in a brazen attempt to deceive and misled the whole American nation.

◆ Before there was a World War II, Max Warburg of Germany and aide to Jacob Schiff in financing the Russian Red Revolution, had arrived in the United States in January, 1939, to aid the American Jewish Congress set up the UN.

◆ None of the 38 billion dollars collected by the federal personal income tax program is used to finance any activity which is authorized by the Constitution. It doesn't pay a soldier, buy an airplane or pay a single governmental salary authorized by the Constitution. It is used to finance 700 tax-free, rent-free, unauthorized-by-the-Constitution government corporations.

◆ A vacation is a short period of recreation preceded by a period of anticipation and followed by a period of recuperation.

American Mercury Salutes Helen Keller



HELLEN KELLER's gallant struggle to regain communication with the world makes us reappraise our own gifts.

She is the greatest living exponent of man's ability to triumph over handicap. She is more than that. She has taken the handicap itself and turned it to the advantage of the whole human race, and thereby become one of the blazing beacons guiding mankind's progress upward through the millennia.

Other great souls have overcome handicaps all up through the corridors of time. Beethoven composed much of his most profoundly moving music when his own ears could no longer hear a note. Renoir, with his hands so badly crippled and stiffened by arthritis that they

could no longer hold a brush, yet painted with the brushes strapped to his arms. The old tale of Demosthenes with his mouth full of pebbles shouting over the breaking waves on the seashore to cure himself of stammering, demonstrates how a handicap can be turned to a blessing by overcompensation.

Helen Keller's claim to fame lies in the basic quality of her handicap. When it came upon her, she had not lived long enough to learn how substitutions may be made for eyes and ears. She had not lived long enough even to learn how to convey her own ideas to anyone else. She could not, in short, communicate.

Communication is the life-line of growth of soul, which is the purpose of life itself. The

passage of an idea into a mind, or out of a mind, is all that communication is, and when that line is cut, stagnation and death result.

When a child touches a hot stove, and the idea that it is inadvisable to go about placing inquisitive fingers on warm black surfaces, penetrates his small cranium, a form of communication has taken place between the child and the stove.

When you hear the vesper call of a hermit thrush from far away in twilight woods, that small, feathered creature has communicated with you. He has given you a concept of distilled beauty as heart-stopping as a Handel oratorio sung in a cathedral.

When you come up the walk at suppertime, and your puppy wags his tail so enthusiastically that his front seems in imminent danger of parting with his hindquarters, he is communicating a whole page of paragraphs: "Boy! Am I glad to see you! Now the family is all at home, and will you please fill my water dish that has been empty since four minutes past three, and if you will get my ball which has rolled under the couch, I will be glad to occupy your time for the next fifteen minutes."

WHEN IT COMES to communication between humans, consider the myriad ways there are for getting over a point without the use of words: all the way from a quick wink to a punch in the nose! One lover's kiss usually conveys as much as several volumes of romantic poetry!

When we come to ways which man has contrived to send an idea from one place to another by mechanical means, one of the strongest lines of demarcation between mankind and the animal kingdom, the list is long and constantly growing. From smoke-signal and tom-tom to radar and video-tape, man has been constantly endeavoring to get his idea over to his neighbor as quickly and graphically and as correctly as he can.

These things serve us more-or-less normal human beings, and serve us well, providing we have eyes to see with, or ears to hear with, or at least the use of our vocal cords to ask questions with, and the ability to get some sort of answer back. Mechanical hearing aids, Braille, and electrical impulses used in various ways are clearing the communication line for many heretofore deprived of one or more senses.

BUT HELEN KELLER could not use any of these. And whether she so chose or not, she did not avail herself of extrasensory preception. She was forced to go the long, slow, laborious step-by-step process, simply by the touch of fingers—loving, patient fingers—on her own hand to begin to communicate in and out of her windowless castle. With Anne Sullivan's help, she began to be able to ask the questions for which she so desperately desired the answers. And then when communication, so painfully and delicately worked out, had been established, she commenced to assume the role which she must have selected before coming into life at all, philosophical inspiration for

every living mortal on earth.

The desire to communicate, basic and inherent in everyone, was so simplified in Helen Keller, and she has fulfilled the desire so overwhelmingly that she has become a living symbol to the rest of us to reappraise our God-given gifts, and use them to more benefit than we are doing at present.

The complexities of modern living, the constant bombardment of communication to which we are subjected, cause us to disregard, to minimize, even to fight off, the ideas that are thrust upon us. Helen Keller's philosophy, her life itself, help us to focus on what is important, and cut away the superfluous. We salute a great lady in her eightieth year!

"I do not know if it is the 'mystic' sense I possess; but certainly it is perceptive. It is the faculty that brings distant objects within the cognizance of the blink so that even the stars seem to be at our very doors. This sense relates me to the spiritual world. It surveys the limited experience I gain from an imperfect touch world, and presents it to my mind for spiritualization. This sense reveals the Divine to the human in me. It forms a bond between earth and the Great Beyond, between now and eternity, between God and man. It is speculative, intuitive, reminiscent. . . . There is no antagonism between those two planes of life, except when the material is used without regard to the spiritual which lies within and above it."

(Excerpt from *My Religion* by Helen Keller.)

"Sharing America's Abundance"

by J. Clifford Miller

(*Southern States Industrial Council Bulletin*)

This relief program for distributing surplus agricultural products is stupendous—in cost, in extent, in destructiveness—and it continues to grow. According to the latest USDA report, donations of surplus foods were up 18.5 per cent in the first quarter of fiscal 1959.

The program was begun in 1952 and through 1957 commodities valued at \$863 million were distributed. Department figures show that in 1953 100,000 needy persons participated. In 1957 the number had grown to 3,200,000.

According to a release for January 1959, there are 6,369,799 persons in family units who are eligible for commodity distribution and 5,605,824 actually participated in that month.

Before looking at more figures let's take a bird's-eye view of what the USDA calls "*Sharing America's Abundance*." The Department acquires surplus foods through agricultural price support and stabilization or surplus removal programs—the purpose being to make the best use of the food in a way that will help people and recover at least a part of the cost to the taxpayer. The Department finances processing or packaging and the cost of transportation in carload lots. The job then becomes one for the States and local governments. . . .

The *Congressional Record* for March 2, 1959, carried a statement listing the counties in 24 states where 15 per cent or more of the populations are receiving surplus agricultural products. Eleven of the 27 states listed were in the South, but such states as New York, Ohio, California were not included. . . .

There are some features of the reports that are wholly inexplicable.

For example—it can probably be explained why Pennsylvania had 926,993 eligible persons on the relief rolls in January, while New York had only 524,878; and it is probably equally clear why West Virginia, with its thousands of coal miners out of jobs, had 325,988 eligibles. But how do you explain that in the same period North Carolina had only 1,062 eligibles—with 964 recipients; and South Carolina had only 2,248?

Somehow it doesn't make sense, unless we accept the statement of a North Carolina Congressman, that "*the people of the Carolinas have too much self-respect to accept charity.*"

I have no doubt that there are thousands of people on the relief rolls who are actually in need, and these should be helped; but, as shown, this give-away has flourished like the green bay tree in an overall period of economic plenty. If it continues at the same pace there will be an additional six million eligibles by 1964, and the question may be—where will we find the surplus food to feed them?

Under our un-American farm subsidy program the farmer gets his, plus controls; the needy and the gravy-train riders get theirs; and the taxpayer can cogitate on the weakness and selfishness of those who pervert our way of life for a mess of pottage.

It's Never Too Late

by Amanda James

I AM A FUGITIVE from a retirement home, "A Home For Senior Citizens." Oh, you perceive, an "Old People's Home." On no account may it be called that. "Old" is anathema to our group of over a hundred sprightly souls; just whom they're kidding I do not know, for the youngest among us nudges 70.

To most of them, this home away from home radiates the three freedoms: freedom from responsibility, freedom from loneliness, freedom from worry of insecurity. A package for life prepaid finding willing takers in all but a few free souls who are too long accustomed to living as fancy dictates.

For moving only within a circle all one's own age soon palls. Initiative is smothered, morale cracks unless I can escape the humdrumness of overfamiliar food, companions and scenery. I must be able to come and go as I please lest I succumb to boredom.

That I am a rebel is no reflection on the management. Rather, it's that I feel a misfit amid such gravid curiosity. In Mrs. Banks' stroll down the street with Grandpa Seymour I read no motive. I feel ashamed that I am unconscious of what Mrs. Tutweiler thinks or does in her spare time. Also, what that is in her parcel, where she bought whatever it is and how much she paid for it. I do not care to know.

My paper bag I open reluctantly. My secrets, for the third time in five minutes, usually turn out to be two peaches, tissues and some corn plasters. Of course, there is always the chance it might have been a joker.

When Eddie stops off on the wrong floor I do not assume he's philandering. Endicott, who has a cane and a cough, adores discussing his sacroiliac. He'll not sound me out. If I sat beside him on the sofa even for a second,

murmurs of romance would sweep the joint. Anyhow, geography has always been my weakness, whether it was knowing the wide world or merely my insides.

MY IGNORANCE must stick out in bumps when, while dining, I must react with intelligence to seminars on: The Kidneys (where they are, how far they float, if ever); The Gall Bladder (its function, its place and how many stones, if any); The Bowels (how irregular all except mine seem to be).

Reducing is high fashion, of course. I know to an ounce what every living one of us should weigh.

A little later in the evening we'll strain lost chords getting through, believe it or not, "When You and I Were Young Maggie" and also (even I have heard only my mother sing the song)—one called "Spanish Cavalier."

A quick lemonade and a cookie and we're off to bed by nine.

Well, I've taken a Sabbatical. Probably that isn't the correct word but it's the way I feel. I removed my stays and I don't dress for dinner. My weary cold waved head is tied up with a scarf. My typewriter sits on one end of a rough table. On the other end, I dine. I eat things I've craved all year, and most of them grow in my yard or the one adjoining.

My escape is a modest venture, due to the lack of remaining funds. I've repaired to a remote place in the hill country to a cabin near some people I used to know. Old Sam, next door, is god-father to a litter of baby puppies. Children come and roll and play with them. Spotted calves dot the green, wild flower-studded meadows. In the early morning, fawns come to look over my fence, unafraid. Everything is young.

Friendly old timers drop by to pick me up whenever they are going to the village or surrounding ranches. I'm always welcome to have a bite with them. My world seems drenched in dew, the mountains washed with sunshine. Everything glistens, as it must have when God fashioned it and called it good.

Old Sam sits on my stoop and smokes and tells tales of the early days.

I went to a barbecue last week, the last out-door supper before fall. Afterwards, we drank huge cups of strong coffee and ate hunks of cake without a thought of the effect of it all on the mysterious intestinal regions.

I tell everyone: "I'm never going to leave this way of life, so many light years away from confusion and pettiness." When cold weather comes and shuts the doors and piles up snow and chills my bones, I wonder—

YESTERDAY, the birds gossiped and flung a carnival. Today they flew south. Birds are pretty smart.

This morning when I took my bath in the old tin tub on the back porch, shivers ran through me. I felt a terrible twinge. I sort of creaked, going down the back steps. Could something be wrong? Endicott, back home, would know. I hobbled around in Old Sam's overcoat and could not reach my hat on the top shelf.

Were I back home, I certainly

would be passing my symptoms around. "Let me tell you," I'd break in. "I have something involved. My doctors, several of them, are finding it difficult to diagnose. I'm on rather a strict diet: no meats, no starch, no sweets, no acids, no drinks. I shall lose pounds and pounds."

A change of scene, my three freedoms of warmed over security, my hot bath and warm room—are these what my fickle fancy desires? Yes, today. I'd better go back. But next spring . . .

Poisonous Bite

In 1958 a \$5,000-a-year American family lost an estimated \$137.50 through inflation, according to Tax Foundation, Inc. That's no small sum to be deprived of in a single year. It could make considerable difference to many households in things most people in this country take for granted.

The foundation, warning that the fight against the dollar's downward trend *must be a continuing battle*, points out that the latest estimate of federal spending for fiscal 1960 shows it to be \$14.3 billion higher than in fiscal 1955. And fiscal spending is a major factor in the inflation picture.

An interesting phase of this report is the table revealing that between 1948 and 1958 loss of buying power, with its heavy inroads in the resources of the elderly, the pensioners, the disabled, and the holders of insurance, has been felt in greater or less degrees in many countries of the world.

American pride in the stability of the dollar must make an adjustment in the light of the showing that, over the decade ended last year, the money of six other nations (of 35 listed) lost less buying power than ours. Those with better performance are: Portugal, with 0.6 per cent; Switzerland, 1.1; Belgium, 1.3; Ecuador, 1.15; Germany, 1.7; and India, 1.7. The American dollar follows in seventh place with 1.8 per cent annual depreciation.

In this compilation the five nations experiencing the greatest loss in their money's buying power are in South America. Of these, Bolivia, with its money depreciating at an annual rate of 37.6 per cent, is listed as the hardest hit. Brazil has a loss rated at 12.6 per cent; Argentina, 17.7; Chile, 25.6; and Paraguay, 27.9.

It is no accident that political unrest seems to go along with severe inflation. If inflation begets unrest, all the more reason for Americans to fear it. Our political foundations are strong; the institutions of freedom are firmly based. But Americans should realize that inflation can be poisonous to free government and our safest course is to stop it in time.

—From the *San Mateo Times*, San Mateo County, California



MUSCLES are primarily mechanical organs, accounting for 50 per cent of the meat on the body. Muscles exert forces, lift weights and, in addition to their mobile functions, accomplish another vital service in supplying heat to maintain a constant body temperature.

Man possesses three different kinds of muscular tissue:

1. The Striated: Necessary for all voluntary activity;
2. The Cardiac: To pump blood around the body;
3. The Smooth Muscles: For the slow rhythmic contrac-

tions of the viscera in the intestines and constrictions of the blood vessels.

Muscles are connected to the brain, the nerve center that sends out all the impulses to control all the activities of the body.

The kicking of the foetus in utero is the sign of life, the prelude to birth. After birth, motions and movements are unrelated and desultory. The ability of a baby to move any of its toes, independent of each other, amazes everyone. No trained athlete can approximate it. Soon an infant loses

this special ability, due to the gradual lack of use. On the other hand, some of the child's random and spasmodic movements are trained and coordinated by repetition, and are synchronized by mental control.

During the formative years of youth, muscular tissue grows larger and stronger. In schools and colleges, prescribed periods of physical training in gymnasiums or playgrounds are routine, for the necessity of physical education is universally acknowledged. Muscular ability produces kinetic energy, which augments physical stamina and endurance to carry out the dictum, *mens sana in corpore sano*.

THE RANGE of physical capacity varies greatly in children and adults of both sexes. Many have less than average strength, speed and endurance. Individual differences are due to variations in the anatomical, constitutional, or hereditary habit patterns already established. Adult vocations and age intensify the loss of muscular tone and activity.

Adequate physical development for everybody demands constant use of the musculature. Otherwise atrophy sets in and the peak of bodily fitness is

lost. To prevent such deterioration, exercise is mandatory. Only by exercising is one able to maintain and retain muscular prowess.

Everybody in youth and adolescence is at a maximum of physical activeness.

For the average person, the peak of muscular performance decreases slowly after he is 30. Fat replaces the elastic muscular tissue. Without a regimen of regular exercise, conspicuous signs of middle age become visible. A spare tire, stooped shoulders, a sunken chest and slower gait — all are signals of muscular neglect.

The kinetic energy, derived from muscular use, is a chemical process produced by combustion of the carbohydrate (starch) food stored as glycogen in muscle tissue. Glycogen is an organic chemical the body manufactures from digested food. Exercise accentuates the production of kinetic energy, concurrently strengthening the heart and the circulatory system. Any increase in the circulation of the blood simultaneously induces an increase in respiration. Deep breathing properly ventilates the lungs and gets rid of the excess carbon dioxide accumulating in the tissues.

Regular exercise is the only way to rebuild and replace muscular tissue, to revitalize and strengthen the fibers that increase physical stamina and induce well being. Exercise perfects the muscular aptitudes necessary to acquire specialized manual skills. Proficiency in sports is nothing more than the result of muscular practice and repetition.

Sedentary habits accompany advancing years. Muscles lose their tone and elasticity and are prone to atrophy. Training programs, calisthenics, setting up drills and deep breathing actually stave off old age and restore some lost muscular power.

The seasons of the year spell the opportunities for pleasant diversions that are really exercise: bowling, dancing, golf, handball, rowing, swimming, tennis and walking. When not overdone, all are beneficial.

OBESE, OVERWEIGHT convalescents and people under par physically, will find simple setting-up exercises, faithfully pursued, the quickest form of reconditioning. Diet also plays an important part of rehabilitation. Deep breathing is required to insure the proper combustion of food.

Conscious exercise consists of stretching, bending and twisting all parts of the anatomy. The neck, trunk, arms, chest, torso, back and legs, as well as the fingers and toes, will respond to rhythmic exercise. There is no need for an elaborate pictorial system to suggest the exercise you need. For each part of your body that requires development, begin exercising slowly in smooth, rhythmic motions, gradually increasing the period of calisthenics without fatigue.

The best time to exercise is the first thing in the morning on arising, and the last thing at night before retiring.

Exercise stimulates the circulation, speeds the delivery of nutrients and oxygen to the tissues, organs and glands. It definitely prevents the deposit of fat in muscle tissues, aids digestion, and increases the elimination of waste from the body. These health dividends will certainly restore physiological efficiency, increase resistance to colds, and help avoid infections. It behooves everyone who wants to enjoy the best of health to muscle in on it, to cultivate the custom of devoting a few minutes every day to some form of conscious exercise.

FREAK SQUEAKS

by Agnes M. Pharo

WITH THE CAPRICIOUS fates, who alternately provoke and protect us all, it's business as usual, as proved by these items from the news. As usual, motorists are at the top of the freak squeak agenda.

One unfortunate blundered onto a runway at a Cleveland airport and ran head on into the propeller of a plane that was warming up. The prop took six evenly-spaced bites out of the car's steel top, missing the driver's top by inches. He was unhurt, while damage to the \$17,000 prop ran into big money.

Another motorist in Ohio had slowed for a crossing when a shovel slipped off a passing truck. It fell under the truck's wheels which flipped it neatly through the car's windshield. The driver was untouched except by a shower of glass fragments.

In Denver, a lady motorist slammed on her brakes at an icy intersection. Her car went out of control, slid to the left, bounced off the curb and slithered across to the right side of the street, where it tore into a chain link fence. A section of steel fence pipe

hurtled through the windshield, grazed the lady's ear and shot out through the rear window. Only casualty—one lost earring, removed by the passing pipe.

A particularly frightening freak squeak occurred at a railroad crossing near Birmingham, Alabama, where a train sliced off the unoccupied rear seat of a car and tossed it 50 feet. The driver was cut and his wife injured, but they were both astounded that they were still alive.

A recent tornado blew up two freak squeaks in St. Louis. A man had crept under a table to hide from robbers who, as it turned out, existed only in his imagination. The twister demolished the house, piling wreckage on top of the table which crushed it to less than 12 inches off the floor, just enough space to save the man.

The same night, in another part of town, a man was sound asleep in his third floor bedroom. The tornado blew him headfirst out the window, then deftly dropped him on a crib mattress lying on the ground.

WHY KENTUCKY COLONELS?

by Rick Krepela

THAT ANYTHING ludicrous should ever taint the timeless image of bluegrass knight-hood — the Kentucky Colonel — is never openly entertained. Yet, history records that the original Kentucky Colonels were a group of 4,000 mountaineers. Probably not one suit of impeccable white linen, not a single mint julep could have been found on one of them. They, in their homespun, preferred sour mash straight from the still.

Brash Isaac Shelby, who like his father became a dominant force in early southern highland history, was a key figure. Pa Shelby roughed it in the French and Indian Wars. He and his son played the frequently dangerous game of frontier politics in Tennessee and North Carolina. Then Isaac Shelby took his talents to Kentucky, where his strong hand in local affairs steered his election as the state's first Governor.

Complex politics had the British stirring the western Indians against the white set-

tlers, and this rang up the curtain on the War of 1812. A marauding tribe scalped several hundred Kentuckians, and Shelby, never a chair-borne administrator, stormed north vowing vengeance on the British. His regiment of 4,000 volunteers, their long rifles hoisted high on their shoulders, followed.

Shelby converted this lusty horde into an effective fighting regiment. In Michigan it was the bulwark of General Harrison's otherwise shaky army. Long rifles from Kentucky helped recapture Detroit and force the British back into Canada.

When the war ended, American troops were discharged with hardly any commendation for their service. Only Governor Shelby had a "G. I. Bill" ready for his men. Lining up his Kentuckians he glorified their combative vigor. Then he promoted each frontiersman, down to the lowest drummer boy, to the rank of a colonelcy — a Kentucky Colonel, suh!

ROTHSCHILDS AND ROCKEFELLERS PART III

Their interests penetrate every aspect of
American life

by Stephen Paulsen

NEWSPAPERS do not tell you the truth about the South African riots. They are too busy bleeding their hearts out for the Congolese who have been stirred up even worse than the American negroes. The pattern is plain. The Belgian Congo is the uranium and radium center of the world. The Rothschilds want it and they don't want to have to pay the Belgian Government for it.

We quote a paragraph from *Capsule News*:

The big push started co-incident with David Rockefeller's visit to South Africa and departure. David was after water power to exploit the Belgian Congo after the blacks take it away from Belgium.

Ralph Bunche, (the . . . Negro director of the Rockefeller Foundation) . . . on his South African visit . . . [a year ago] is said to have urged violence on the part of the Negroes. As was

the case of the Sahara oil, the International Bankers can get Africa's other natural resources much cheaper from the mob leaders than from the government. Besides, with abundant oil in North Africa, they believe there may be oil all over the whole continent. They want it — and for nothing.

The International Bankers' objectives are well explained in the magazine, *The Answer*.

It has been an apparent objective of the Rockefeller interests to gain monopolistic control of every necessity of life and of every source of energy, oil, gas, coal, water and wind power, electricity, food processing, milk, meat, drugs, atom energy and every other source that exists or comes into being. They seek to control all the necessities of life from the time they are produced until they are consumed, and cartelize the process. They control the Milk and Drug Trusts.

The public is not told that 3 to 4 billion dollars annually of foreign aid is flowing to at least 80 per cent of Rothschild-Rockefeller enterprises.

We repeat that due to the penetration of Rockefeller interests into every aspect of America's business and personal life, the standards by which they operate affect every American. We need to know what these standards are, and just how closely they conform to — or deviate from — what the average American considers to be normal, everyday business practices.

In 1919, the Rothschilds established their "Council on Foreign Relations" to further their aim of international control of business and resources. They boast that practically all important government positions which deal with foreign relations are staffed with their "graduates" — indoctrinated, of course, with internationalist concepts.

The International Bankers have the *use* of tremendous amounts of tax free money (of their foundations, etc.) as a means of imposing their rule in any part of the world but they pay no taxes on it.

IN ITS ANNUAL REPORT, 1946, the Rockefeller Foundation

made clear its determination to head-off critical examination of the "official" story of the Second World War, and the Rockefeller Foundation is only one of a number of extremely wealthy interested parties. For an account of highly organized suppression on a grand scale, in the 1950's, see Professor Harry Elmer Barnes' chapter on the "historical blackout" in *Perpetual War For Perpetual Peace*, Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho, 1953.

The Rothschilds became wealthy in foreign exchange by supplying the armies of Wellington with money to fight Napoleon and became the greatest power in international finance by underwriting some of the debts created by Napoleon's wars.

The Rockefeller Foundation and the International Bankers-controlled Ford and Carnegie Foundations have so penetrated the colleges and universities of America — particularly law departments, medical schools, and departments of political science — that they are in virtual control of higher education in America. And how have they gained this control? Through "philanthropic" *grants* to these institutions, which accepted them, at first, in all innocence

at their face value, and only discovered when it was too late that they had put themselves under the international banker dictatorship.

The Rothschild and Schiff homes in Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, were built with a common wall and with a joint basement which had a getaway exit beyond the former ghetto wall. This was shown for a fee as a place of public interest. A Red Shield (rothschild) and a Ship (schiff) hung outside their respective doors.

Today, private home-ownership in the entire United States is menaced by so-called "Urban Renewal" and "Redevelopment." Where did these un-Constitutional, un-American plans come from? From "1313," the Rockefeller-established group of organizations on the land of the Rockefeller-supported University of Chicago, at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois. These 22 organizations are working tirelessly to wipe out local self-government and bring the entire country under the control of appointed "District Managers" so that we can be the more easily taken into World Government. [On June 29, in a story datelined Newark, New Jersey, Charles Gruntzner

wrote, "The Metropolitan Regional Council agreed today on the wording of a proposed bill that would turn it into an official tri-state agency. The council is now an informal organization."]

A United Press news release of September 6, 1959 stated that Nelson Rockefeller was a member of the NAACP. Since the NAACP does not bestow "honorary" memberships, Nelson Rockefeller made it a point to join this organization.

The network of international banking relationships wields a fantastic maze of world industrial, financial and political power. It stretches across the globe. In France, for example, Rene Mayer, Rothschild relative who in 1928 headed the Rothschild bank, since 1947 has occupied successive key French state posts. Georges Pohpidou, director of the Paris Rothschild bank is also director of de Gaulle's cabinet, while the inter-related Mlle. de Mirabel is special secretary to de Gaulle. When Pinay, in 1960, was replaced as Finance Minister of the de Gaulle regime, his successor was M. Wilfrid Baumgartner who is the son-in-law of Ernest Mercier. Mercier, who is czar of the Rothschild electrical empire, is also great-

grandson of the Grand Rabbi of Constantinople. This is but a tiny fragment of the far-flung connections.

The Rothschild-Rockefeller promotion of the General Agreement of Trade and Tariff (GATT) and its free trade has ruined many small manufacturers. It permits products made by 22c-an-hour-and-up coolie labor to flood our country. The coal industry was similarly being ruined, by importation of Venezuelan residual fuel oil to take the place of coal for heating — at prices ruinous to the coal industry. The tariff on Venezuelan residual oil was foolishly cut down to 5½c by executive order. The tariff on gasoline (which the Rothschilds-Rockefeller sell by the billion gallons) was up to 52½c a barrel by the same executive authority.

WESTBROOK PEGLER, a columnist for the Hearst newspapers puts the finger on the wives of Presidential aspirants who give evidence of a penchant for wearing the family pants “a la Eleanor Roosevelt.” Of Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller, he recently said:

This lady took part in mechanized political demon-

strations in favor of David Dubinsky, an oldtime Socialist who operates, rather fitfully now, a Socialist group in New York which he calls the Liberal Party. He also operates in Europe, North Africa and elsewhere overseas, under the general management of an old Trotsky Communist known as Jay Lovestone [alias Jacob Liebshtein].

Mrs. Rockefeller was photographed sewing union labels on garments for the benefit of Dubinsky's garment workers union. This union notoriously deserves the official attention of the McClellan Committee, but, for political reasons, has been exempt. This type of ballyhoo is not spontaneous, but organized.

From the *Christian Crusade Magazine*, we quote:

During May of 1953, Dr. Charles Lowry of All Saints Episcopal Church in Chevy Chase, Maryland, warned that Communists have operated in the nation's theological schools for 30 years. Voluminous evidence is available showing examples of the success of these agents in the seminaries in indoctrinating graduating clergymen. One of the most obviously pro-communist professors indoctrinating theological students with the communist-socialist poison was Dr. Harry F. Ward who taught for many

years at (Rothschild-Rockefeller financed) Union Theological Seminary . . . the effective work which Dr. Harry F. Ward did for communism in China in 1924.

THE ROCKEFELLERS boast in the 1935 Report of their Foundation (p. 234) that they

organized, and controlled the Public Administration Clearing House of 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois (therefore nicknamed "1313") for the purpose of "advising" our public officials. What will this "Advice" be? The objective of "1313" is a Rothschild-Rockefeller One World.

During the summer of 1917, Mr. Balfour, with my zealous assent as Prime Minister (David Lloyd George), entered into negotiations with Lord Rothschild on the subject of Zionist aims. Ultimately it is recorded that the War Cabinet on September 3rd, 1917, "had under consideration correspondence which had passed between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Lord Rothschild on the question of the policy to be adopted toward the Zionist movement.—From *The Truth About The Peace Treaties*, Vol. II, by David Lloyd George.

"The most diabolical scheme ever hatched by the International Rothschild Bankers to obtain control of the entire world, the most crafty conspiracy ever created to destroy the sovereignty of the Republic of the United States," wrote Frank B. Ohlquist in *The United Nations is Treason* is "that corrupt, dishonest twin-headed monstrosity known as the United Nations Organization and the World Bank."

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The St. Lawrence

HAS A NEW LOOK

by Gloria Whorton

ONTARIO has had a face-lifting. All along the shores of the St. Lawrence, the Seaway has changed topographical features to an amazing extent.

Whole towns have disappeared.

Railroad lines have vanished from sight and emerged in new places. Roads have appeared almost overnight where, heretofore, was only pastureland.

Jacques Cartier would be astounded! Tremendous changes have taken place since that day, in 1534, when the French navigator sailed into the Straits of Belle Isle and claimed Canada for France.

The story is one of the greatest in the history of engineering. It tells of a dream which became a reality. Undertaken jointly as a project to be shared

by two countries, its development is the saga of man against his environment. It is proof that combined thinking and action between peoples can result in mutual benefits, for it demanded teamwork between Canada and the United States in shipping, in hydro-electric power, and in human relations.

The two projects are entirely separate. Yet they depend upon each other to such a degree that they must be combined in the minds of most people. The St. Lawrence seaway is a series of improvements on a system of waterways which has existed since Indian tribes ran the Long Sault Rapids in birch bark canoes. Today those rapids are inundated under 90 feet of water, making it possible for Ocean vessels with a

draft of 27 feet to sail from Duluth, Minnesota, to England, a distance of 2000 miles. Prior to the opening of the new seaway, the largest ships to be accommodated were those with a 14-foot draft. And these had to go through a series of 22 locks; now only seven are required.

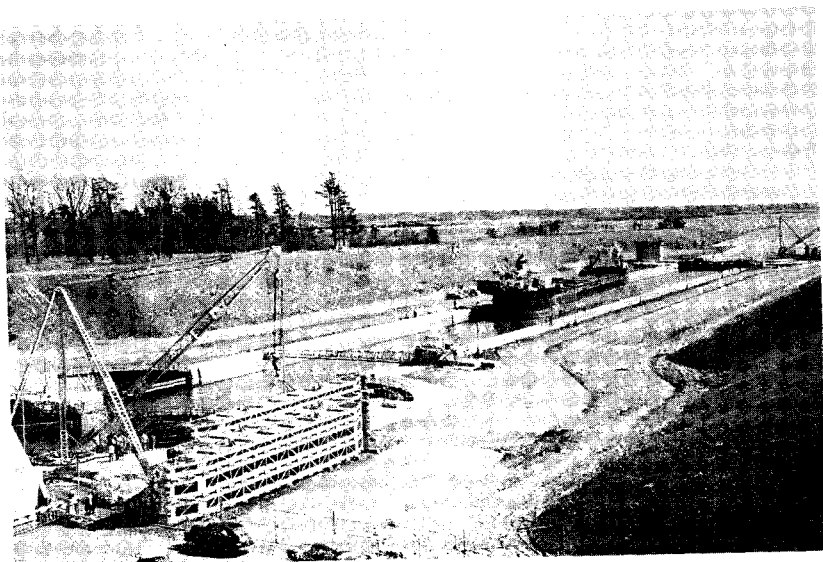
Five of the new locks are in Canada, two in the United States. The latter are the Dwight D. Eisenhower Lock at Massena, the New York Lock, and its twin, the Bertrand F. Snell Lock, at the downstream end of the Wiley-Dondero Ship Canal. Each of these locks has a maximum lift of 49 feet and permits ships to by-pass the Long Moses-Saunders Power Dam and Long Sault Control Dam.

EXCEPT for the locks, the changes on the New York side of the St. Lawrence are negligible. It was in Ontario, for instance, that towns lay in the areas marked by the power authorities for flooding, involving about 20,000 acres of Canadian land. This included the communities of Iroquois, Aultsville, Farren's Point, Wales, Dickirson's Landing, Moulinette, Mille Roches and almost a third of Morrisburg.

Approximately 6500 people were affected.

This complex phase of the Power Project was carried out by Ontario Hydro. Three completely new towns were created and named! a new Iroquois, Long Sault and Ingleside. These towns were created according to the latest concepts in the field of city planning, and allow for future development. Each contain old houses, which were lifted and relocated on new foundations, arranged in neat streets and supplied with the most modern plumbing, sewage treatment, and sidewalks. Stores and schools are strategically placed and recreation areas provided. New homes were built as well as multiple unit dwellings. Cemeteries and railroads between Cardinal and Cornwall were relocated. To move the Canadian National Railways' line involved constructing 40 miles of Toronto-Montreal mainline double-track as well as seven highway overpasses. Relocation of Highway No. 2, alone, required the building of 35 miles of paved road.

The inundation of some 100 square miles, which is the headpond of the Moses-Saunders Power Dam (the man-made Lake St. Lawrence)



creates about 18 new islands. The Ontario-St. Lawrence Development Commission has undertaken the building of a scenic drive linking a number of these islands with the mainland. The entire Long Sault Parkway, as it is called, is only about six miles long but contains numerous facilities for swimming, picnicing, camping and dockage.

Along the entire length of the St. Lawrence on both sides of the international boundary are chains of grassy parks, benches, picnic tables and overlooks with ample parking facilities — a veritable tourist's paradise in the way of attractions for both viewing and doing.

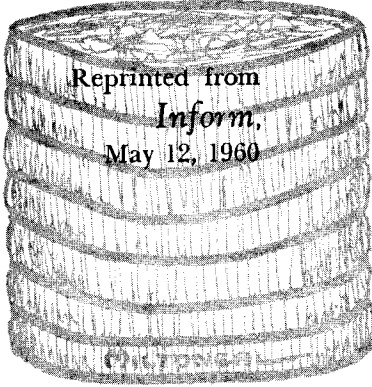
Special guided tours are conducted in both the American and Canadian power stations and colored film strips shown in modern, comfortable auditoriums in the generating stations tell the entire story of the harnessing of the mighty rapids of the St. Lawrence.

THE SEAWAY and power projects can be viewed from either side of the boundary but customs officials are so friendly and pleasant that it is entirely feasible to cross the boundary at any of several points in order to incorporate a number of the highlights of such a trip.

DOES RUSSIA HAVE THE EARTH'S STABLEST CURRENCY?



**Arithmetic proves
the contrary**



Reprinted from
Inform,
May 12, 1960

IMMEDIATELY after Premier Khrushchev's return to Moscow from his visit to France, *Inform's* Chief Overseas Soviet Analyst advised us that the So-

viet Union would try to bring order to the Soviet economic chaos by introducing a re-

evaluation of the rouble, following the example of recent French monetary reform.

Our analyst went on to say that the extraordinary monetary muddle existing in Russia has been brought about by the so-called "planned prices policy" and by many other peculiar features of Soviet economic life, such as high production costs, enterprises run at a deficit but maintained for "strategic" reasons, and general mismanagement complicated by enormous distances, difficult climatic conditions, lack of transportation facilities, etc.

In the following *Inform's* analysts have tried to shed some light on the confused picture of Soviet economics. In the light of the announcement since made by Moscow that ten present roubles will be exchanged for one new one, it is interesting to note that the conclusion arrived at by *Inform's* analysts is that, if Moscow wants to follow the example of France, *she would have to devalue the rouble at least 20 times.*

The present Soviet rouble was introduced as a "gold rouble" during the monetary reform of 1950 and was intended to serve as the basic monetary unit for the whole East European complex of com-

munist-ruled states, whose currencies were then pegged to it.

The gold content of this rouble was said to be a quarter of that of the U.S. dollar and the official exchange rate in respect of the U. S. dollar was arbitrarily fixed at four roubles to \$1.00. We reach a different conclusion, as our final paragraphs will show.

Foreigners visiting the Soviet Union found this exchange rate crippling because of exceedingly high prices for hotels, communications and other services. Any attempt to visit Russia became impossible for the average citizen from the West.

MOSCOW'S EAGERNESS to attract Western tourist trade in the name of "peaceful co-existence" and "better relations" led to the introduction by the Soviet government of a "tourist rouble" with an exchange rate of 10 roubles to the U.S. dollar for "non-commercial purposes." The old rate of 4 roubles to U.S. \$1.00 was, however, retained as the official rate for foreign trade statistics and interstate financial relations.

This "concession" did nothing to solve the problem of the real value of the Soviet rouble expressed in its purchasing power inside the Soviet Union.

In trying very hard to pierce the curtain of mystery which shrouds internal Soviet industrial prices, we have been able to establish a scale of the various values of what Soviet propaganda boastingly calls "the most stable currency on earth."

THIS MOST IMPORTANT economic point — the shifting value of the rouble — shows up when its purchasing power in respect of various basic commodities is compared with the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar in respect to the same commodities.

Such comparison brings to light not only the "four roubles a dollar" rouble and the "10 roubles a dollar" rouble, but also the "steel rouble," the "copper rouble," the "milk rouble," the "potato rouble," the "cotton rouble" and so on. In fact, the value of the Soviet rouble changes from commodity to commodity, thus revealing the fantastic price muddle in the Communist "model state" which is competing with the "rotten-capitalist world" for supremacy in economic systems and structure. (Ed: Tables of Soviet prices were enclosed with the analysis.)

Most astounding is the true relation between the price of

gold in the USSR and the "gold rouble." The Russians tell us that four "gold roubles" equal one dollar. It is not so. *The value of one dollar is, in fact, 88 roubles.* Two examples of the arithmetic of this conclusion are:

1. Soviet statistics claim that Russia's 1913 gross production had a value of 10.2 billion gold roubles; they valued it at 217 billion roubles at 1956 prices. Therefore, 21.27 roubles equal one "gold rouble."

2. Another method of calculation, using Soviet statistics, brings approximately the same result:

The "gold rouble" is valued at 0.222168 grams of pure gold.

1 gram of pure gold equals 4.505 roubles.

Moscow shops sell 1 gram of gold for industrial purposes at 99 roubles.

Divide the price of industrial gold by the gold value of a gold rouble and you have, roughly, 22 roubles.

Therefore —

22 regular roubles equal one gold rouble and, therefore—
the value of one dollar is — not 4 roubles — but 88 roubles.

It would take too long to enumerate all the conclusions to be drawn from these astonishing figures, but three are

immediately discernible:

1. Any direct comparison between the cost of living in the USSR and in the West is impossible, unless the discrepancies revealed are taken into account.
2. It is evident that all production cost in the USSR whether for food or industrial goods, are considerably, and sometimes unbelievably, higher than in the West.
3. When competing with the West in quantities of goods produced, Soviet economy is hopelessly backward with regard to production costs, labor productivity and, it must be added, quality.

The three basic criteria of the economic productivity of a given enterprise (or country) are quantity, quality and cost. Even in its wildest flights of propaganda frenzy intended to impress the world with the superiority of the communist economic system, Moscow never says "our goods are cheaper," or even "our goods are of better quality." All the boasting is concentrated on quantity.

Yet, Mr. Khrushchev and the last two Communist Party Congresses made it perfectly clear that *the Soviet economic system stands or falls on the question of production costs*. And one

can readily understand why Soviet authorities are so emphatic about the absolute necessity of lowering the production costs of goods in their economic system.

The over-all conclusion one must reach is that all statements about the increase of Soviet national income are false, in the light of prices revealed, and cannot be compared with statements of national income in the West. Everyone understands that producing more at disproportionately high prices, ruins an economy and makes the population poorer because it is they who must eventually pay, out of their own pockets and with their own labor, for extravagant prices.

There is no escape from strict calculations and it was none other than Lenin who said: "Socialism is accountancy."

NOW COMES the announcement of the new "heavy rouble" with its "ten times bigger gold value." Evidently, the whole price system is to be reformed but it doesn't seem as though Russia will ever be able to get out of its price muddle. It all sounds like a great new hoax, rather than any real reform.

COMMUNIST SWASTIKAS

by Hilary Grey

PAT Walsh, Special Agent of the famed Royal Canadian Mounted Police inside the Canadian Communist Party, has stated that Canadian communists before World War II used to paint swastikas on Montreal Synagogues in order to terrify Jews into voting for *and subscribing money* to the Communist Party.

The communists have their agents in all parties and in all churches and these can be relied upon to provide agent-provocateur incidents as and when required. For instance the quarrel between anti-communist Peron and the Catholic Church in Argentina, which led to the former's downfall and his ultimate replacement by the extreme Leftist, Frondisi, is now thought to be partly the work of communists inside the Peronista movement who desecrated Catholic churches. Simi-

lar quarrels were fomented between the Catholic Church and the anti-communist — Batista in Cuba and Jiminez in Venezuela — with disastrous consequences to both Catholic and anti-communist alike (and to American security generally).

Of the recent swastika campaign, *Canadian Intelligence Service* reported, March, 1960:

"The present wave of anti-Semitic propaganda which so 'spontaneously' appeared in such far off places as Hong Kong and Vancouver, Glasgow and Melbourne, is part and parcel of a cleverly-mapped pattern of Soviet intrigue. The swastikas which appeared in Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Victoria and Vancouver in the last three weeks were scratched there, not by Fascists or Nazis, but by Canadian Communists."

Four Corners, U.S.A.

IN PITTSBURGH, Al Wespy answered the telephone at his food market and a cowardly voice said: "This is a holdup. Put all your money in a bag and set it outside of your store. I'll pick it up."

IN WASHINGTON, a luncheon speaker announced his topic:
"Would You Want Your Daughter To Marry An Advertising Man?"

IN TOLEDO, a hot guitar brought half the house down before firemen doused the \$3,600 two-hour blaze. An electric guitar, stowed with its amplifier in a closet, and inadvertently left on, overheated and ignited several rooms and the roof.

IN KANSAS CITY, KANSAS, a fancy drive-in restaurant calls itself "The Squat 'n Gobble."

IN CHICAGO, a judge asked a defendant how he got that shiner and the man replied "I was kicked by a camel." But his was no humped-up alibi. The injured explained he was trying to mount a beast of burden at a local sportsman's show when he fell off, got kicked, and if his conduct in a snack shop had been disorderly, it was only because he was addled.

IN PETERSBURG, OHIO, a towing company had to pull a steer out of a bathtub after the beast got stuck in one which was being used as a watering trough.

IN CUBA, MISSOURI, a new sign on the outskirts reads:
CUBA, MO.
NO CASTRO

IN ATHENS, GEORGIA, a Southern Airways pilot landed at Ben Epps Field but found his cabin door stuck tight. He couldn't attract the tower's attention so he radioed the Federal Aviation Agency station at Anderson, South Carolina, which notified Southern's agent at Greenville, South Carolina who teletyped the Athens' tower to please let their pilot out -- help had traveled 164 miles to free a man 100 feet away.

EXECUTIVE HEALTH

What executives should know about their habits and their health . . .

Reprinted through courtesy
of *Madison Avenue* magazine

SOME TOPICS PROVOKE earnest argument under any conditions but most discussions stray eventually to the subject of health.

There may be a number of men qualified to confirm or dispute authoritatively the validity of this picture, but none is in a much better position than Dr. W. L. Shepard, Medical Director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Dr. Shepard: Before you get started on your questions, there's just one general statement I'd like to make, and that is this: executives are no worse off, healthwise, than other people. The job carries no occupational hazard.

Interviewer: Isn't it true that an executive's position places him under considerable pressure?

Dr. Shepard: Oh, yes. But that may be a good thing—he's that type of person. He drives for advancement, works more hours than most, neglects his family for his business.

Interviewer: There are a number of health habits which cause some concern among executives. The first is drinking. Do you think 2 or 3 drinks in the course of a day is too much?

Dr. Shepard: Probably does him more good than harm.

Interviewer: Then a couple of drinks before lunch are O.K.?

Dr. Shepard: Well, perhaps one drink before lunch. One drink then and another before dinner is not harmful except to an alcoholic.

Interviewer: Is there anything especially medicinal about brandy, as opposed to other forms of liquor?

Dr. Shepard: No.

Interviewer: Can you make any statement on smoking?

Dr. Shepard: In general, I would simply advise moderation. With all of these things, it's excess that usually hurts.

Interviewer: There is also the matter of vacations.

Dr. Shepard: Very important. Executive vacations shouldn't be pinned down to a total length or to a certain period of year.

Interviewer: I'd like to bring up the subject of diet.

Dr. Shepard: Yes. That, to my mind, is of more importance than smoking or drinking. Executives have a tendency to become less active as the years pass, and to eat more than they should, which of course results in becoming overweight. Excess weight, even in mild degrees, and even at middle age, is *directly* related to excessive mortality rates. The time for a man to catch this is in the years between thirty and forty, when he notes the first ten pounds gained. Later, his habits of overeating are entrenched and therefore more difficult to break.

Interviewer: I assume you believe the only way to lose weight is by cutting down the food intake?

Dr. Shepard: That's right. Just eat less.

Interviewer: What about sleep?

Dr. Shepard: That is an individual matter. You must go by how you feel. Some men do well on six or seven hours of sleep.

INTerviewer: A good many businessmen—this has become a stereotyped joke in some circles—make attempts to control their nervous difficulties by means of sleeping pills or tranquilizers or the equivalent.

Dr. Shepard: I have no patience with self-medication. It's dangerous and can easily lead to forms of addiction. Besides, in the long run it doesn't eliminate the cause of tensions. Use of such medication should not come except by doctor's prescription.

Interviewer: I understand that many workers in the field of psychology contend that such drugs are harmful, since they merely suppress symptoms, and, as it were, prolong the reckoning.

Dr. Shepard: That's true. On the other hand, there are occasions when such drugs have a real use.

Interviewer: What occasions are those?

Dr. Shepard: When a man has a highly unstable blood pressure, for instance; it goes way

up when he comes under strain. In such cases, a tranquilizer, prescribed in moderate amount, can be a very effective remedy—it can carry him through the period of tension. Usually, though, such a labile blood pressure is not a serious thing anyway. Those that go up and stay up regularly, a bit each year, are the ones to worry about.

Interviewer: It occurs to me that commuting, which has tied some people in knots lately, is another pressure that many executives are under. Do you think it is really much of a burden?

Dr. Shepard: Well, the answer lies in the individual's reaction to it. If he looks on it as a burden, then it will be a burden, and will not be good for him. But if he regards it as a chance to catch up on reports or just to relax, then it can be beneficial.

Interviewer: Do you think that living in the suburbs is advantageous from the standpoint of health?

Dr. Shepard: Well, at least it gets you out of the atmosphere, away from the air contamination which quite probably contributes to the very alarming rise in lung cancer mortality. It gets you away from the noise, too. In the city there is always

a certain level of noise which, whether we realize it or not, interferes with relaxation.

Interviewer: Can you think of a bad health habit that most executives seem to have in common?

Dr. Shepard: Just a general disregard for reasonable rules of health, which is true of almost anybody else, too. Excess. *Overwork, overeating, over-smoking. Overrelaxation*, for that matter, as with 72 holes of golf. Then, too, some individuals are possessed by a real suicide impulse, a death wish on a subconscious level, of course. Such an individual will deliberately break all health rules in an effort to destroy himself. That person can be helped only by psychoanalysis, and it's usually a pretty protracted thing.

Interviewer: Suppose a man came to you who seemed badly oriented—heading in the wrong direction, poorly suited to his job, or what have you. Would you advise him to seek guidance counseling of some form?

Dr. Shepard: Yes, unless he'll follow my own suggestions and head in another direction, which is what I would hope for. Some organizations are large enough so that some suitable change can usually be made. There *are* some depart-

ments which will put greater pressure on any employee than other departments. The ulcer rate is higher.

INTERVIEWER: It's been pretty well established, has it not, that an ulcer is the product of a nervous difficulty?

Dr. Shepard: That's right—it is psychogenic in origin.

Interviewer: And what is meant by the term "psychogenic"?

Dr. Shepard: A psychogenic ailment is one which originates in the mind, but which later manifests itself physically. Its origin as a nervous or emotional dis-

order does not make it any less real, of course.

Interviewer: Is there one thought—a parting shot—with which you'd like to close this interview?

Dr. Shepard: You would be performing a service if you could relieve executives of this pall of self-concern that has grown up in the popular press. The executive is a superior person—usually superior both mentally and physically. He has fewer difficulties and better health than most people. If he follows sensible safeguards and avoids excesses of all kinds, he'll come out all right.

Brain Washing

At present there is a tremendous brain washing of the masses into believing that anyone can be pro-Negro, pro-Asiatic, pro-Russian; but anyone who is pro-American in his stand and upholds the standards that have brought forth civilization, is charged with being a racist and a hate monger.

The last freedom which is rapidly being taken from the people is that in which they have the right to determine their own health.

There are many in America who believe in Divine healing, the anointing with oil, the prayer of faith for the sick and that God, having been the Creator of the human body, also can heal that creation.

There are many who follow the health laws. There are many who are vegetarians, and in this field there are also different schools of thought.

There are many who prefer chiropractors, naturopaths and osteopaths, rather than the general physician or surgeon. Yet much is being done to deny the people these sacred rights.

In California and in other states, laws are rapidly being passed which deny a person the right to choose what type of medication he desires in caring for the preservation of his body.

—Beacon Light Herald

AMERICA KEEPS A 165-YEAR OLD PROMISE



by Alan A. Brown

DURING August and September of this science-fictionized fall, the U.S. government will make its 166th annual payment of \$4,500 to the American Indians of the Six Nations "in consideration of peace and friendship." According to a treaty written in 1794 with the Oneidas, Onandagas, Cayugas, Sepeecas, Tuscaroras and St. Regis Mohawk Indians, the U. S. must provide the sum yearly, in perpetuity, towards purchasing clothing, domestic animals, implements of husbandry and other utensils these Indians need.

In 1845, the Oneidas resettled near Green Bay, Wis-

consin. Of the \$4,500 they get \$1,800 in cash. To those Indians who are still New Yorkers goes merchandise worth \$2,700, usually about 12,000 yards of calico cloth. It is delivered to representatives from each of the six Indian Nations, the Senacas receiving about 55 per cent.

How did such Indian treaties as this come about? Early America considered the Indian tribes independent nationalities. Treaty arrangements, the accepted method for dealing with them, resembled domestic law in that they had the same force and effect as Congress' statutory enactments.

THE FIRST treaty negotiated by the United States with the Indians was dated September 17, 1778. Before Congress ended such negotiation in 1871, over 370 such treaties were made. After 1871, no American Indian group was recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power with whom the government might contract by treaty. Not invalidated were treaties made up to that date. In these, the Indians established peace and friendship with America, and ceded lands, roads, railway privileges and other rights to the U.S. In return, the U.S. gave the Indians housing, medical care, annuities, and funds, goods and personnel for education—in some cases for a specified number of years—in others, “forever.”

Under the Choctaw Treaty in 1820, the government helped the Indians move from ceded territory by giving “each warrior a blanket, kettle, rifle gun, bullet moulds and nippers, and ammunition sufficient for hunting and defense, for one year.” Six hundred dollars was given annually to the Choctaws to organize a light horse cavalry corps “so that good order may be maintained, and compelling bad men to remove from the nation.”

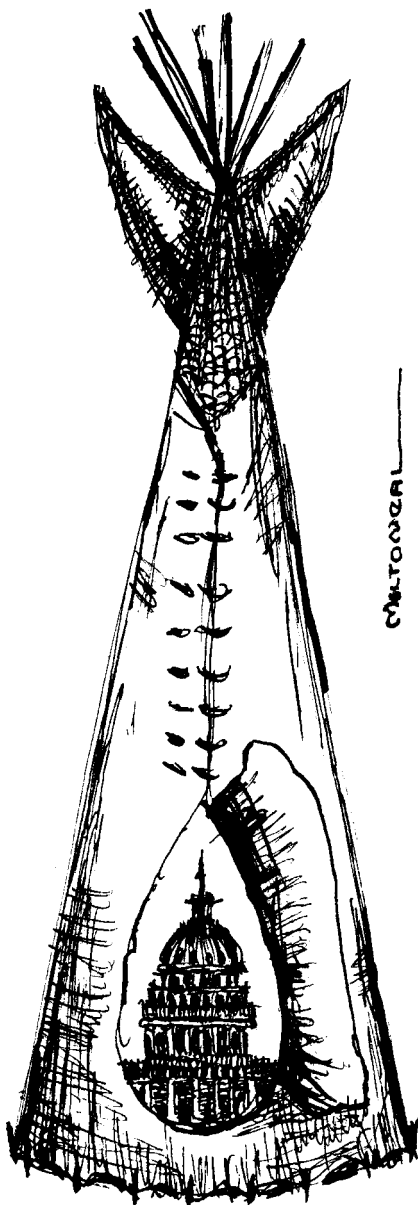
In 1836, the United States agreed “to erect for the Ioways five comfortable houses, to enclose and break up for them 200 acres of ground, to furnish them with a farmer, a blacksmith, schoolmaster, and interpreter . . . and to furnish them with one ferry-boat.” Some Ioways who signed were White Cloud, No Heart, Raining Cloud, Hair Shedder and Bald-Headed Eagle, Jr.

IN THE Shawnee Treaty in 1825, there was agreement “to support and keep a blacksmith . . . for the term of five years, or as long as the President may deem advisable; and shall furnish for the use of the Shawnees the tools . . . and 300 pounds of iron annually.”

The Cherokees in 1806 were promised a grist mill, “and . . . a machine for cleaning cotton.”

In 1827 the Miamis were given a wagon and one yoke of oxen “for certain named individuals . . . to furnish 200 head of cattle (from four to six years old) and 200 hogs; and deliver annually 2,000 pounds of iron, 1,000 pounds of steel and 1,000 pounds of tobacco . . . provide five laborers to work three months in the year.”

The Southern Utes got a sheep annuity. The Kaskaskian



tribe for seven years got "\$100 towards support of a priest . . . and \$300 to help build a church." In 1830, the U.S. agreed to pay the Chippewas, Ottawas and Potawatamies \$16,000 in specie forever, "said sum to be paid at Chicago. And, at Chicago, 50 barrels of salt, annually, forever."

An Indian treaty, as with any treaty, may be changed by mutual consent. Congress, moreover, may legislate repeal, may modify or disregard its treaty commitments. Not all the Indian treaties stipulated permanent annuities, and most of those that did were commuted or capitalized at the going rate of interest (usually five per cent) through subsequent treaties, agreements or acts of Congress.

Two annuities remain. One is the treaty with the Six Nations. The other, made in 1857 with the Pawnee Indians, provided for a payment of \$40,000 annually for five years and, thereafter, \$30,000 annually. Cash payments recently have been made *per capita*.

All this historic negotiating occurred in the Indian Treaty Room in the Capitol. Today, this is where the President and the nation's reporters gather for their regular question-and-answer press pow-wow.

FACETIAE



SUDDENLY LITTLE BEN STRUCK Little Charlie hard with a stick.

Little Charlie sobbed, "That's a sin."

"What's a sin?" asked Little Ben.

"An evil deed."

"Has it got teeth?"

"No."

"Has it got claws?"

"No."

"Well, if it hasn't got teeth and claws, I'm not afraid of it," said Little Ben and he raised the stick again.

MANY CHILDREN are only unreasonable facsimiles of their parents.

ADAM WAS CONSOLING Oliver. "Quit worrying about Dierdre," Adam advised. "There's other fish in the sea."

"Yeh," said Oliver, "but on my salary I can't afford attractive bait?"

A TOT RECEIVED AN "A" on her essay "Mothers." "A mother," she wrote, "is the one who takes care of the children and gets their meals, and if she's not there when you come home from school, you wouldn't know how to get your dinner and you wouldn't feel like eating it anyhow."

AT A ZOO a man meditated upon the camel. He picked up a straw, placed it on the camel's back, and waited. Nothing happened.

"Wrong straw," he muttered and crept away.

"AND WHAT IS YOUR FORMULA for success?" the lad asked.

"Patience," said the rich, busy man. "Anything in the world can be accomplished if one only has patience, my boy."

"I'll bet I can try to do one thing that can't be done, even with the most patient patience."

"And what's that?"

"Carrying water in a sieve."

"Well, you can even do that," chuckled the mogul, "if you'll just be patient long enough for the water to freeze."

Five years ago, Congress could not stomach McCarthy's censurable truths—but today . . .

A CLUE IN THE MISSILE-LAG MYSTERY

by Richard C. Bush

DID THE United States lose its initial advantage in the missile race to Soviet Russia because leaders of both political parties chose to condemn Senator McCarthy, instead of digging for the truth in the man?

During the last year, many of the same Senators who once ignored McCarthy's warnings and voted to "censure" him have pounded their chests in dismay over what they term Russia's "getting ahead" of the United States in the missile race. At a late hour they find themselves seeking a lock for the barn door.

McCarthy told the Senate April 25, 1956:

The day before yesterday Nikita Khrushchev announced that the Communists will very soon have a guided missile "which can hit any point in the world." I, for one, do not believe that this was bragadocio on the part of Khrush-

chev. Our own Intelligence sources have been reporting, for a number of months now, that the Soviet Union has made startling advances in the guided missile field. Last October, in Boston, I warned that the Soviets had nearly perfected the middle range ballistic missile . . . I also said that the United States was lagging far behind in the guided missile race; and that unless this situation were corrected, the United States would soon be at the mercy of the Soviet Union.

In 1960, missile-lag investigations are top priority. But in 1954 Senator McCarthy was already pleading with the Senate:

I urge, Mr. President, that we set up a special joint Congressional committee, with full subpoena powers, to investigate the guided missile program, and to keep a vigilant eye on its progress.

Fortunately for Soviet Russia, McCarthy's plea for an in-

vestigation was ignored. Unfortunately for the United States his warning went unheeded.

The Senator from Wisconsin raised very few eyebrows when he protested our subsidization of the Communist war machine. Investigation of trade in strategic materials with the Communist nations was begun in 1954 by the Senate Subcommittee on Investigations under McCarthy's chairmanship and continued its inquiry (in McCarthy's words) "in the face of strenuous efforts by the executive branch to keep the story from Congress and the American people."

The committee discovered that in August, 1954, the government made secret concessions to our allies on what they could ship to the Communist bloc and still get American aid.

McCarthy charged that, "as a result of these concessions, over 200 highly strategic items such as machine tools, metals, and electronics, transportation and electrical equipment were removed from the anti-Communist embargo." The Senator listed examples:

ELECTRIC power generators up to 60,000 kw, turbines up to 85,000 hp and motors up to 12,500 hp — used in making

fissionable material for atom and hydrogen bombs.

In Boston, October 30, 1955, McCarthy had warned:

Today the decisive weapon is the hydrogen bomb; yesterday it was the atom bomb. Tomorrow and by tomorrow I mean possibly within the next year, the decisive weapon will be the intercontinental ballistic missile.

Congressional scorn met McCarthy's next sentence:

The race to produce this weapon could well determine the fate of Western civilization. Yet tonight I must report to you that the available evidence is (1) that the Soviet Union is winning that race, and (2) that it is possible that the Soviet Union is winning the race because well concealed Communists in the United States government are putting the brakes on our own guided missile program.

McCarthy predicted that the intercontinental missile would revolutionize warfare, as had the invention of gunpowder, the airplane, and, the atom and hydrogen bombs. He added . . . "as always, when one side has the revolutionary weapon and the other has not, the latter is at the absolute mercy of its enemies. . . if the

Communists develop a long-range guided missile before we do, the balance of world power will shift completely."

The Senator from Wisconsin was ignored.

He insisted that Congress should find why the guided missile program was moving at a snail's pace, should move in and secure a speedup.

Contrary to the theory that Congress has no business investigating the threat of Communism or the status of the missile program, the Constitution explicitly directs the Congress to "provide for the common defense."

Other examples were: Horizontal boring mills — machine tools used in making tanks, artillery weapons, aircraft and atomic reactors such as those used on the submarine Nautilus.

Vertical boring mills — essential in making jet engines.

Dynamic balancing machines — used in making guided missiles and jet engines.

Copper wire — next to fissionable materials the single most strategic material.

Also: aluminum, nickel alloys, magnesium and other highly strategic war materials.

McCarthy drew only jaundiced eyes when he charged:

The American people were

not informed of these secret concessions; indeed, deliberate and (until our committee got on the track) successful attempts were made to conceal them.

Singling out Battle Act Administrator Harold Stassen's role in the negotiations, McCarthy gave his foes a new chance to deplore his "methods" when he loosed this choice morsel of McCarthyism:

Mr. Stassen has said that copper is still being embargoed. He was right about unprocessed copper but he failed to mention that the finished product in the form of highly strategic copper wire, was taken off the embargo.

In vain McCarthy pleaded with his congressional colleagues to join in opposing foreign aid unless it was accompanied by air-tight guarantees that American money would not be used to build the Communist war machine.

Throughout history, the warnings of clear-eyed Cassandras have met outraged reception. Cassandras are criticized for their methods, are called demagogues, are crucified.

Then, a few years later a nation in deep trouble, recalling the pariah, may find itself muttering "if only we had listened."

Cigarette-Smoking

Major Cause of Lung Cancer

National Tuberculosis Association Issues Warning

FOR THE FIRST TIME, the National Tuberculosis Association has issued a warning against cigarette smoking as "a major cause of lung cancer."

In a statement approved by its medical section, the association said the only way to avoid the harmful effects of the smoke was to stop smoking.

It was learned that the association is contemplating an education campaign against smoking, perhaps in co-operation with the American Cancer Society.

The full text of the statement, approved by the N. T. A. board of directors, follows:

"The National Tuberculosis Association warns all persons that:

"—there is an alarming increase in deaths from lung cancer.

"—cigarette smoking is a major cause of lung cancer.

"—the risk of lung cancer

increases with the number of cigarettes smoked.

"Giving up smoking reduces the risk of lung cancer.

"Recent studies show that cigarette smoking is a factor in such crippling lung diseases as chronic bronchitis and emphysema.

"There is no single cause of all lung cancers. Breathing polluted city air may also add to the risk of lung cancer.

"No present method of treating tobacco or filtering the smoke has been proved to reduce the harmful effects of cigarette smoking; up to now, these harmful effects can be avoided only by *not* smoking cigarettes.

"All persons should be given these facts. Parents, teachers and physicians have a special opportunity and a duty to warn our youth of these facts before the cigarette smoking habit has become established."

SURVIVAL IN LEARNING

The unspectacular, plodding but
promising young mind — will top
colleges soon cease schooling it?

by Clarence Edwin Flynn

EACH YEAR the educational process becomes more selective. Once a luxury because so few could afford its moderate cost, education is still a luxury, but for another reason — so many more can afford its high cost. Many enter really seeking culture, but many others to qualify for getting rich quick or for extra-curricular rewards. At many schools, despite greatly expanded facilities, an increasing number of applicants find there is no room.

Capable, well-prepared young people must peddle themselves from school to school, waiting for a possible time when they can be crowded in. Those with alumni parents are being registered years in advance, some even at birth. In some large institutions packed classrooms hold 100 to 500

registrants, making accuracy in records, grades, and credits difficult but deception easy.

To this condition many causes contribute: increasing population, many more high school graduates, the lure of fraternity life, Cupid's challenge, athletics, the snare of having a good time away from home; of course, a few do come seeking culture, training, or both. The tendency within the college is to admit those who exert the most pressure and close the gates against the rest.

To ease the rush, educational institutions have resorted to an admissions policy based in Darwinian natural selection: the survival of the fittest, the fittest being those students who could present the highest grade averages in the preparatory subjects required for entrance. Post registration survival de-

depends on the same thing: the ability to maintain a certain average. Under pressure of increasing applicants and students the average is pegged today at "C." But a question remains: is preferment by formal grades really the survival of the fittest. This observer says it is not, for the reason that the child who can make the highest marks today in a given subject in the long run may not necessarily be the fittest man.

"MAY I give you one piece of advice, Sir?", asked President Robert E. Lee of a Washington College faculty member who tended to be harsh with struggling students and hasty in giving them low or failing grades. "Well, Sir," he said, "always observe the stage driver's rule: take care of the *poor* horses."

General Lee was recommending a rule he had followed in dealing with men in the army: to give special attention and bestow patient understanding where needed most. Lee had not won his war, but he had proved himself a genius strategist. His policy of considering possibilities as well as actualities and emphasizing his attention on the weak spots had much to do with that achievement. Doubtless he had noticed

that another great teacher had said it is not the well but the ailing who need a physician.

Throughout the educational process we are obsessed with the idea that our scholarship and achievement in life are determined and measured by our intelligence quotient. Actually, an I.Q. rating does not measure how much we know or will ever know. I.Q. tells how quickly and accurately we can manipulate a few selected facts within our knowledge scope. I.Q. indicates what we might do in the field of learning if we applied ourselves, but I.Q. does not indicate how persevering we'll be.

I.Q. is merely the proportion between one's chronological and mental ages. It always fluctuates because chronological age is always increasing but, simultaneously, mental age may be advancing, standing still, or slipping back through the atrophy of inaction. Anyhow, mental age in intelligence is not based on scholarship but on alertness and quickness of reaction, abilities which are said to be at their maximum about the middle teens. I.Q. rating is only potential. It may or may not be realized. It does not deserve nearly the importance attached to it today.

Mental age may stand fairly constant, or slip backward,

though for the mind to stand still is for it automatically to lose ground; but if the mind is being instructed, mental age usually advances. It may progress at a slow steady pace, yet help one make a good enough record for admission to some crowded college. There one may catch on and do well, or flounder hopelessly, since the chasm between high school and college is a sizable leap. Thus, one's record in adult life may be all out of proportion to one's grades as a student.

THE SLOWLY advancing mental age, particularly that of a student considered dull, somewhere along the way often experiences a series of breakthroughs. He is able to learn more, understands it better, and puts his hard-won knowledge to more effective use than do those who once surpassed him. Even without university training he may outdo many of its graduates. In the days before the great pressure for registration began, the slower student could still find room. Now, when his grades keep him out, whatever he might have achieved is lost both to society and to him.

There is too much emphasis, today, on quick-mindedness. It is spectacular; but the slower

mind, no less alert, may be adapted to a different kind of mental activity. The quick mind's specialty is perception; that of the slow mind, understanding. The first may make a linguist; the second, a philosopher. The first may become expert in applied mathematics while the second excels in pure mathematics. The first may distinguish itself in discovered and known science; the second, in exploring the unknown and making discoveries there. In the world of learning always there have been acres of space for the prodigy, but there must also be place for the plodder.

To open the doors of extensive instruction only to people with top grades results in a society made up of only two classes of mentalities; the highly trained and the untrained. Such high hill—low valley civilization is not for the best, preventing group understanding and cooperation. A more even condition would be better at the start. Eventually, of course, many in the two groups will change places.

Low grades are not always due to lack of capacity. Many children do poorly because of home, school or physical conditions. The limitation may follow then into college where it is frequently overcome by inspired teachers who know how

to find the student mind and make a subject live for it. It is a pity that a student has to pay the price of exclusion for his own curable misfortune, but many are counted out in just that way.

THE GREATNESS of the mind of Roger Bacon was not recognized until after his death. Isaac Newton was taken out of school and put to farming because he showed more interest in individual experimentation than in textbooks, covering note paper with original figures instead of old formulas. Michael Faraday later said that in the common day school he was only an average pupil. Thomas Henry Huxley started to school at eight and left it at ten to travel the road of knowledge on his own. Louis

Pasteur's first teacher called him the least promising pupil in the school.

A certain schoolchild in Ulm, Germany, made such poor grades he shamed his father. The teachers said this child was mentally slow. In high school, it was the same. But he was reading philosophy on the side. The boy failed his entrance examinations at the Zurich Polytechnic Academy, and had to take some of the work over. He did private tutoring for a living, studying in spare time and covering note paper with figures and formulas. He wrote an article on the Problem of Space and Time and timidly asked an editor if he would publish it. The editor did. One of the poor horses had pushed through the obstructions. His name? Albert Einstein.

"WE WILL BURY YOU" (Khrushchev boasting to American Diplomats how Russia will defeat America—November, 1956.)

Touche, Mr. K.

After Khrushchev's first outbursts at Paris, de Gaulle said, "I am beginning to believe that Khrushchev's attitude is not a facade, I think he means business." Couve de Murville was instructed to send Dejean (French Ambassador to Russia) to find out. Dejean reported, "Khrushchev cannot back down and he will not—but he is waiting a conciliatory offer." Inquired de Gaulle, "Does he expect us to cede?" "Yes, that is what he is hoping for," replied Dejean. "Then he is mad," de Gaulle answered, raising his shoulders, "— and I am going to bed."

—*H. du B. Reports, Paris, France, June 1980.*

Death of a Church

ONCE the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church was a part of Brooklyn life. Now the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island has declared it formally extinct.

The last rector, the Reverend Dr. Herman S. Sidener, reported in May, 1960, that, for a year, there were only 25 adults who had contributed to the church. There were not enough male members to serve as wardens and vestrymen. Sidener, two wardens and six vestrymen asked for the order to declare it extinct. Actually, the church has been closed for three years.

What happened to Holy Trinity?

For a decade it had been the center of a feud, its congregation torn between two sets of ideals, those of the Reverend William Howard Melish and those of his opponents.

In 1949, according to a news story in the *New York Post*, May 18, 1960, Melish's father, the Reverend Dr. Howard Melish, then rector, was removed because he defended his son, who was accused of left-wing activities. The younger Melish was head of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship. The congregation

had asked that he be removed from his position as assistant pastor. When the elder Melish was made pastor emeritus, his son succeeded him as rector of the church. A court battle, unseated young Melish.

The Reverend Dr. Herman S. Sidener was appointed rector by the Right Reverend James P. de Wolfe, bishop of Long Island. Melish refused to give up the post. In 1958, the Supreme Court declared Sidener the rector.

The church became a battleground. The Melish and Sidener factions fighting for control of the buildings. Sidener conducted services twice in July, 1957. Both times fighting broke out among the two factions. Bishop de Wolfe declared he could not countenance use of the building as a battleground and closed the church.

The congregation faded away. When the motion to declare the church extinct came up for a vote, Melish did not dissent, nor did his supporters.

American-Soviet Friendship had conquered American Christianity in one church, at least. National Council of Churches publications, please copy.

Parental Function

Reprinted from *Mirror News*, Los Angeles, Calif.

DELEGATES to the state Parent-Teacher Association convention raised an interesting question:

"Should parents without teaching certificates be allowed to have children?"

They didn't put it in so many words, but that was the implication of the vote on a resolution urging parents to teach pre-school children their ABCs, phonetics and numbers before entering school. The resolution, presented by C. L. James of Beaumont (an advocate of old-fashioned phonetics), was summarily rejected after an attack by pedagogues, shocked at the notion of mere parents trying to teach kids anything.

One horrified principal told the PTA delegates that the resolution "implied that parents have the knowledge and ability to teach their children." He challenges the idea that parents know enough or have the ability, because "it's an oversimplification to think that they can."

If parents tamper with their children's minds it might cause a lot of spoilage in the end product, another PTA delegate insisted. Teaching kids ABCs at home "is apt to conflict with the methods used at school—we would be teaching our children confusion which would later have to be undone," said Mrs. Louis Robinson of Alameda County.

It's rather frightening to think of the damage done to eager, young minds by exposure to parents. This obviously is a social evil that will have

to be remedied as soon as possible.

If nonteacher parents persist in having children, some arrangement should be made to place them in pre-schools at an earlier age.

Parents simply bungle things into a kid's head. Take that James man, who introduced the PTA resolution. He taught his 4-year-old to read and write! Used those medieval phonetic methods—a hangover from the Dark Ages when people could spell.

Why, that James probably doesn't even know that it's much more important to a child's welfare to use the right teaching methods, even if the child never learns to spell. That's a layman for you, every time.

President George C. S. Benson of Claremont Men's College reported Friday that American high school graduates are academically two years behind European children of the same age, on the average. Do you think we can continue to achieve such remarkable results if parents are allowed to teach kids to read and write, behind teachers' backs?

Somehow we don't think the PTA delegates thought this thing through when they rejected the suggestion that parents help pre-schoolers.

Nor do we think that the majority of teachers believe that parents are unqualified to assist in the educational process.

It is unfortunate that the few who are obsessed with methodology as opposed to content are occasionally able to wag the rest of the dog.

EICHMANN

and His Bitter Harvest of Hate

Voices of all faiths protest the act of kidnapping

by John Lines

PEOPLE throughout the world were badly shocked at the illegal kidnapping of Adolph Eichmann by Israel on the sovereign territory of Argentina. Christians, Jews, Moslems and others resented this unlawful act. The following quotations, nearly all from Jewish sources, speak for themselves:

"If Israel's explanation that she acted in the Eichmann case as the representative of all Jews is accepted, will not the governments and the people of Argentina and other South American countries be justified in concluding that their Jewish citizens have an additional allegiance of some kind to Israel, other than to their own states? Will not this cast doubt in the minds of the Argentinians, gov-

ernment and people, on the loyalty of their Jewish fellow-citizens? What effect will Israel's acts like these have on the future admission of Jewish immigrants to South American countries? What government will want to have more immigrants who from the outset come with fixed loyalties to a foreign state? How much longer will these nationalistic fanatics undermine the position of Jews in other countries for the benefit of their fantastic ideological claims? And how much longer will Jews in America and in other countries accept such explanations without protest?" — Judge Jacob Panken.

"Several weeks have passed since the news of the capture of Eichmann arrived and the country is still stirred to its depth by the fantastic event.

The unrest is growing as reports come in showing how the revenge complex is developing among Israelis. The radio is daily reporting interviews with individuals who declare that they want to act as executioners of Eichmann. There were Jews who said that the death sentence was not enough for Eichmann. *He has to be tortured* and made to die more than once. A well known writer, David Zakhai, advocates in *Davar*, the Israel government newspaper, that Eichmann is to be caged like a wild animal and exhibited throughout Israel." —Zionist writer, Ephraim Auerbach, an American visiting Israel, in the *New York Journal-Tog* (June 13, 1960).

"It demonstrates more dramatically than any other contemporary event the profound psychological problem that the Eichmann abduction has raised, like a specter from the tortured past, to plague the people of Israel and nationalistic Jews outside its frontiers. The heart of the problem is: Is Israel now reaping the bitter harvest of the pathological hate sown by the Nazis? Are the most tragic victims of hate to become its inheritors?" —William Zukerman, *Jewish Newsletter*, June 27, 1960.

Elizabeth Dilling, P. O. Box 659, Chicago 90, Illinois, published the following: "I have three news clippings in which there is the statement that Eichmann was born in Palestine (Israel) near Tel Aviv and attended Jewish schools. One, for example, is from the *Chicago Tribune* of May 24, 1960. All accounts tell of his education in Hebrew...." (In her April 1960, Bulletin, Mrs. Dilling gave 38 pages of documentation on Hitler having been financed in part by Zionists.)

The California *Jewish Voice* celebrated the propaganda value of the capture of Eichmann with a four-column head under which are paeans of praise for the work of the Israeli secret police (which apparently seized Eichmann and kept him "doped" for over a month before being able to kidnap him out of Argentine).

DR. MAX BRETZFELDER, a former judge in Germany, stated: "The capture and abduction of Adolf Eichmann by the Israeli secret police is creating quite a legal problem. . . . The fiction of the Israeli Nationality Law (of 1950) that every Jew in the world is potentially a subject of the State of Israel is not recognized anywhere as valid."

Clarence A. Coleman, President, American Council for Judaism, pointed out that by its action the Israeli government has violated the third clause of the *Balfour Declaration* (the international document which forms the foundation of the Israeli State) which reads: "It is clearly understood that nothing shall be done to prejudice the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country." By the advancement of the claim by Israel to moral stewardship and the right to represent all Jews it calculated to "prejudice the rights and political status of U. S. citizens of Jewish faith?"

"**T**HE COMMUNIST press, particularly that of Soviet Russia, has generally approved of the Eichmann kidnapping as "morally and legally justified." A typical inspired editorial in the semi-official Moscow *New Times* said: There has been much speculation in the world press about how, when, and where Eichmann was caught. This has tended to obscure the facts that are much more important and relevant. Eichmann has been caught only 15 years after the collapse of Nazism. (*New York Times*, June 19.) (The communists

were the most frequent users of kidnapping of their opponents as a matter of policy and they were loudly denounced for it in the West. The fact that Israel has followed in the Communist footsteps and even glorifies the act, is a public confirmation and moral support of communist policy and tactics.)

The *Chicago Daily News* argued that Israel, being in the emotional state that it is in now, cannot be trusted to give Eichmann a fair trial and that, at best, the trial would be an act of revenge, not of justice. The *London Manchester Guardian*, the most pro-Zionist newspaper in the western world, editorialized: "This act will doubtless be a blow to international law and to the good name of Israel." The liberal *New Chronicle* of London stated: "Despite the sympathy which one has for Israel's decision to bring to justice the hated Adolf Eichmann, it is clear that Israel has violated international law."

The *Washington Post*, in an editorial entitled, "Jungle Law," (May 25, 1960) states: "Everything connected with the proceedings against Eichmann is tainted with lawlessness. If, as reported, he was abducted from another country, interna-

tional law was violated. The crimes with which he is to be charged were committed in Germany and Austria; Israel has no jurisdiction to try the case. In any event, Israel can try him only under *ex post facto* statutes. To try him according to the forms of law is to make a mockery of law. All that the government of Israel can do in this case is to wreak vengeance; it cannot secure justice."

"BARBARISM is not the unique concern of Israel; to deprecate as 'legalistic' all questions raised about Eichmann's arrest and prosecution is to miss the tragic point of modern history—that there can be no safety for anyone as long as any sector of the world community defies the rule of law.

. . . (*New York Post*, a pro-Israel, pro-Zionist newspaper.)

Don Bell Reports, Palm Beach, Florida (an article by Mr. Bell appears on page 135 of this issue.) believes the real reason for this action is revealed by William Zukerman in the *Jewish Newsletter*, June 13, 1960, as follows: "After its first decade of existence, Israel is rapidly losing its ideological lustre as the National Homeland and Center of all Jews in the world. The Jews of the Western countries and the governments of all countries of emigration have put a practical stop to Israel's Ingathering (mass immigration), the cornerstone of Zionist ideology. The Zionist movement, the ideological progenitor of Israel, is in a state of crisis, rapidly nearing collapse."

The Zionists are quick to label any who expose them as "hate-mongers." They hypocritically prattle in selfrighteous tones for "peace through justice" and peace through law." The Zionists are hoist on their own petard. They have defied every rule of justice laid down by God or man. They have violated every international law on the books.

Do you remember the Zionists' furor in March 1956 when Dictator Trujillo of the Dominican Republic allegedly kidnapped Jesus de Galindez after a lecture at Columbia University?

COWBOY TALK

Don't jangle your spurs until you
can jingle the jive, Jesse James!

by Duane Valentry

NEVER CALL a cowboy a cowpoke. Or a man a maverick or sidewinder. Your horse is neither cayuse, bronco nor dogy. Say that a cowboy uses a lariat, or that he lives in a bunkhouse or is about to be spliced to a cowgirl and, podner, you've only succeeded in calling yourself a dude.

Take it from a man who knows. L. N. Sikes, who at six was driving mules down in Texas and is author of *Using The American Quarter Horse*, the riders' and trainers' bible, says there's entirely too much wrong horse talk making the rounds.

First off, he asks, what's wrong with calling a cowboy

a cowboy? That's what he is. You might get by calling him a cowhand or a ranch-hand, but say cowpoke and you may get a poke in the nose. Out West a maverick is neither horse nor man but an unbranded lost calf; a sidewinder is neither a snake nor unscrupulous cowboy. It's a horse with a liking for following any direction but its own nose. Your horse, never a cayuse or a bronco, can be a bronc. A dogy is a motherless calf. A lariat, to a cowboy, is a rope, pure and simple. To use the terms critter or varmint for a horse or livestock of any kind is downright blasphemy. The bunkhouse has had its day. A cowboy now lives

at home with his family and gets married, not spliced, like anyone else. Sometimes he marries a cowgirl; never a cowgal.

SIKES HAS met and broken just about every kind of horse any rodeo rider can — such as the one which fainted dead away at the sight of a man wrestling a steer. Nevertheless, Sikes has developed a great respect for their intelligence. “Horses are much like children,” he says. “They need discipline, affection and simple instruction. If a horse knows what you want him to do, the chances are he’ll do it. The trouble is that some riders never make it clear to the horse just what they want from him.”

He prefers the American Quarterhorse, which he calls the typical American breed developed for quickness and intelligence. Used more than any other in rodeos, it is also a good farm and ranch work horse and today a general riding favorite.

Rodeos are rough affairs. “Cowboys bust up laughing,” he says, “at the neat clean clothes the Hollywood cowboys wear.”

It isn’t real cowboy talk to say that when a cowboy hangs

up his spurs for the last time he goes on a last roundup. “If he’s killed in an accident,” sighs Sikes, “he goes ‘over the jump.’ When he ‘has a ball,’ he’s not partying but has got involved in a fist fight.” Also the only horse that is a mustang is one descended from original Spanish stock. A horse is not “old paint” unless he’s a Pinto pony. It’s no insult, however, to call a cowboy a saddle-tramp. That’s a guy who sleeps out on the range under the stars, living out of his saddlebags.

As for rodeos, half the people watching them even mispronounce the word. It’s one of the most mispronounced words we have. It’s ‘roh-DAY-oh’ from the Spanish ‘rodear,’ which means to go around. The word’s first meaning came from rounding up cattle, after which the cowboys always had a celebration with contests in horsemanship.

Even if you’re just going to use it around the house, make sure your cowboy lingo is the real thing, lest a genuine cowboy give you the horse snicker. Don’t say “whoa” to your horse. It is true that’s an Indian expression meaning stand still, explains Sikes, but few cowboys say “whoa” to their mounts, “Cowboys usually grunt.”

This Is What They Said

- The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia was the work of Jewish brains, of Jewish dissatisfaction, of Jewish planning, whose goal is to create a new order in the world. What was performed in so excellent a way in Russia, thanks to Jewish brains, and because of Jewish dissatisfaction and by Jewish planning, shall also, through the same Jewish mental and physical forces, become a reality all over the world.—*The American Hebrew*, issue dated September 10, 1920.

- General George Cattlett Marshall once boasted, correctly, that he had disarmed thirty-nine of Chiang Kai-Shek's divisions with a stroke of his pen.—*American Opinion*.

- Prescription for curing incipient juvenile delinquency: affection, good food, fresh air and plenty to do.—DR. RANDEL ELLIOTT.

- Christianity does not remove you from the world and its problems; it makes you fit to live in it, triumphantly and usefully.
—CHARLES TEMPLETON.

- With the formation of the world system of socialism the situation in the world has altered radically and it has not altered, as you know to the advantage of capitalism.—KHRUSHCHEV, in an interview with Serge Groussard of the French newspaper *Le Figaro*, March 19, 1958.

- "About six million propaganda packages, containing 10 million printed items, entered this country from Communist bloc nations in 1959. This was 18% over 1958 and nearly double the 1955 rate."—U.S. Government Survey, July 3, 1960.

- "The moment has come . . . to stand up and be counted."
—BISHOP FULTON SHEEN

- The Bolshevik butchery in Russia was organized in the U.S., financed from the U.S., and carried out by a gang of 1,700 disciplined assassins, most of whom came from New York City.—REVILO P. OLIVER, Professor at the University of Illinois.
- “All in all, ADL staff activities in the South have been stepped up 500 percent.”—OSCAR COHEN, program director for ADL as stated in *National Jewish Post*, April 10, 1959.
- Our country should withdraw from the United Nations which as we know after fifteen years has proved a rat's nest for the promotion of World Communism and slavery and this situation has resulted in the worst crisis and danger both from within and from without in all the history of our country.—GENERAL MARK CLARK.
- Ask yourself and others this question: What is the government doing for me now that is worth 1,316 *per cent more than what the government did for me in 1940?* And another question, How much more ‘good’ can I afford to have done to me at this rate?—TOM ANDERSON—Editor of *Farm and Ranch Magazine*.
- Secrecy is the refuge of the corrupt or the incompetent. Censorship is the refuge of those who dread the light.—WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.
- We need an awakened, developed spiritual consciousness and unwavering faith among those seeking the Eternal Truth.—RUSSELL MAGUIRE.
- It is a remarkable—and encouraging—fact of contemporary American life that in spite of the absolute command of mass communications media by persons who want to coerce integration, our population as a whole has remained almost totally imprevius to their proposals.—WILLIAM J. SIMMONS, *The Search for America*, edited by Huston Smith.
- Personality is the concentration of experience in moments of illumination.—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Who Are Our Rulers?

by Don Bell

THE Rothschilds founded the great chain of international banking houses — the most powerful world government man has ever known — by adopting as their motto the phrase:

“Permit me to issue the money of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws.”

The shrewd Rothschild also evolved a four point program which was carried out faithfully and completely by his progeny.

ONE: *Place rulers and leading politicians of all nations under obligation by financing “suggested” plans and campaigns.* Once under financial obligation, laws favorable to the creditor will follow as night follows day.

TWO: *Control the press and other communications media by* (1) outright purchase; (2) control of its essential supplies (newsprint and paper, radio and TV artists through guilds and placement agencies, technicians through unions, etc.); or (3) the granting or withholding of advertising patronage

through business organizations for *their* supplies and raw materials.

THREE: Dominate and obtain the favor of schools, churches, professional men, unions, welfare organizations, do-gooder groups, etc.; by means of donations (tax-free) and by posing as great philanthropists (again tax-free).

FOUR: Secure, through flattery, promises of power and outright purchase; the best writers on all the politico-economico-sociological subjects; and especially *pay them to spread the idea that money is a very mysterious subject* which can be understood by a very limited few who have been specially trained in the subject.

(These four points are the foundation and the superstructure of *The Communist Manifesto*, the *United Nations Charter*, the *Humanist Manifesto*, etc.)

Von Arnun, German Minister to Paris in the middle of the nineteenth century, said that “The House of Rothschild

is one of the great powers of the day," and he suggested that "few governments are in a position to say they do not bear the golden chains of the Rothschilds."

Mayor John F. Hylan of New York City, speaking at Chicago, March 26, 1922, said: "The real menace of our republic is the invisible government which, like a giant octopus, sprawls its slimy length over our city, state and nation. *At the head of this octopus is a small group of banking houses generally referred to as the 'International' bankers. This little coterie of powerful international bankers virtually run our government for their own selfish ends.*"

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, as quoted in the *New York American* of June 24, 1924: "The international bankers dictated the Dawes reparation settlement. . . . They swept statesmen, politicians and journalists to one side and issued their orders with the imperiousness of absolute monarchs who knew that there was no appeal from their ruthless decrees."

Compte St. Aulaire, French Ambassador to the Court of St. James from 1920 to 1924, made the following statement:

"Those who look for political truth elsewhere than in official documents, know that President Wilson, *whose election had been financed by the money power of New York*, was under its thumb, even if this was not apparent. They know the famous telegram, or rather the telegram which ought to be famous, sent to Mr. Wilson by Jacob Schiff on May 28, 1919, ordering him to grant concessions to Germany on the following five points: Reparations, Upper Silesia, The Sarre, Danzig and Fiume.

"Up to the reception of this telegram, Wilson had vigorously supported Clemenceau's point of view. Immediately, *he changed his attitude in order to agree to the orders of the Association for the League of Free Nations*, directed by Jacob H. Schiff and five other 'American' financiers, an association in whose name the telegram was sent (and which was the forerunner of the League of Nations and today's U. N.).

"His (Wilson's) sudden change having produced a majority against France, the Treaty of Versailles, on these five important points, *was framed at the dictation of Jacob H. Schiff.*"

In 1927, the Infanta Eulalia of Spain, an aunt of ex-king Alfonso XIII of that country,

wrote a book which was suppressed outside of Spain. In that book she referred to certain agents of *the international bankers as powers behind the European governments*—;

"I have alluded to Venizelos and Sir Basil Zaharoff as the accredited agents of the *unseen force* which dominates modern Europe. I will go still further and state unhesitatingly that *this force . . . is the most powerful in the world . . .* Its agents are everywhere; it can make or unmake nations; immense funds are at its disposal, and it controls countless agents."

WHEN DID the International Bankers capture the press?

Before World War One (1914), at an annual dinner of the American Press Association, John Swinton, editor of the *New York Times*, passed judgment:

"There is no such thing as an independent press in America, if we except that of little country towns. You know this and I know it. Not a man among you dares to utter his honest opinion. Were you to utter it, you know beforehand that it would never appear in print. . . It is the duty of a New York journalist to lie, to distort, to revile, to toady at the feet of Mammon, and to sell

his country and his race for his daily bread, or what amounts to the same thing, his salary. We are the tools and the vassals of the rich behind the scenes. We are marionettes. These men pull the strings and we dance. Our time, our talents, our lives, our capacities are all the property of these men — we are intellectual prostitutes."

Points three and four of this four-point program need not be discussed at this time. A study of the inter-locking directorates of our billion dollar foundations, their control by the International Bankers and, in turn, *their control over* colleges and universities, church organizations, writers on any and all subjects; and their organizational control of government through the Council on Foreign Relations, 1313, etc., all of this is already covered in previous MERCURY articles.

In 1844 the reorganization of the Bank of England was the first "big grab" planned by the International Bankers. For, by this reorganization, a small group of individuals divorced from the government its control of the issue and regulation of money. When the governors of the Bank of England secured this right to "issue the nation's currency," it no longer mattered "who made its laws."

One of the protesting voices

was that of the prominent and—up to the time of his statement—highly respected economist, Mr. Seeley of London:

“The commerce of the country is now in the power of the Bank of England . . . For legislative enactment we have the decision of the bank parlour: for a responsible government we have substituted an irresponsible body composed of twenty-four directors and a governor and a deputy governor.

“To these we have confided the commerce of this mighty empire. Instead of a mercantile system supported by merchants and manufacturers and agricultural interests, we have now the monetary system endangering the welfare of merchants, manufacturers, and agricultural interests—for the benefit of the fund holding classes.”

This is precisely the system in the United States today. Instead of a system supported by manufacturers, merchants and farmers, we have 15,000 banks which issue, expand and contract our principle medium of exchange for their own selfish purposes, periodically wrecking the industrial and commercial system of the country. (When we say they control the principle medium of exchange, we refer to demand bank deposits, since 95 per cent of our business is transacted

directly by checks, and almost all of the remaining 5 per cent is transacted indirectly by checks and New York City banks dominate the 15,000 banks).

HERE IS A list of the most prominent members of the International Bankers.

BERNARD BARUCH, adviser to Presidents, is now past 90 years of age, and is in semi-retirement.

SIDNEY J. WEINBERG, 67, now occupies the oracle's seat. He is a senior partner in Goldman Sachs and Co., one of the country's top ten banking houses. The *New Yorker* of September 15, 1956, carried a biography of Weinberg, which stated “there is hardly a ramification of the money and credit business in which Goldman Sachs is not active.” In 1940, Weinberg was fund-raiser of the “Democrats for Wilkie;” was treasurer for the Eisenhower Republicans in 1952. In addition to his banking interests, Weinberg is a director of thirty-one of America's largest corporations. (See MERCURY's “Weinberg Replaces Baruch” in the May 1959 issue.)

LEWIS L. STRAUSS, former head of Kuhn Loeb Co.

HERBERT LEHMAN, Lehman Brothers

BENJAMIN J. BUTTENWEISER,
Kuhn Loeb Co.

ALEXANDER SACHS: (Wein-
berg's partner)

JOHN J. McCLOY, Chase Man-
hattan Bank

JOHN M. SCHIFF, Kuhn Loeb
& Co.

ROCKEFELLER BROTHERS

EUGENE BLACK, "frontman,"
president, International Bank

AVERILL HARRIMAN

WARBURG BROTHERS (Eric
M., and James P., of the world-
wide German-American bank-
ing family — of which Paul M.
Warburg was responsible for
the dangerous Federal Reserve
System).

It is important to understand
that this same type of control
exists in all "banker" nations.
In the United States, 200 fam-
ilies control two-thirds of the
property, and they are domi-
nated by a small group of Inter-
national Banker families. In
England, one-half of the island's
property is in the hands of 12
families, who in turn are domi-
nated by the Sassoon-Roths-
childs, Montefiores, Sieffs, etc.
In France half the property is
in the hands of 20 families, do-
minated by banker families.

It is more important to un-
derstand that in the "banker"
nations, *the governments them-
selves are indebted to—and
therefore dominated by—the
International Bankers.*

And it is even more impor-
tant to understand that *desired
synthesis* is Socialism, wherein
the government owns every-
thing, and the International
Bankers *own the government!*

ROTHSCILD saw that, with
the New World breaking
with the Old World and compe-
titive trade and industry devel-
oping on a "geo-political" scale,
the simple bartering of pro-
ducts was no longer convenient.
Therefore, if there could be
created an "intermediate com-
modity" which all would ac-
cept in exchange for their
goods; then whoever controlled
that "intermediate commodity"
(the "medium of exchange")
would control civilization!

However, that "control"
would have to be concealed in
some manner so that the peo-
ple themselves, who actually
produced the wealth, would
never know how they were be-
ing *robbed of the fruits of their
genius and industry.* So, the
idea of concealing the issue and
regulation of money within an
institution actually owned by
the bankers, but seemingly a
necessary part of the economic
structure of the nation, was de-
veloped by Rothschild & Co.
This, in short, is their Federal
Reserve System.

Since England was the lead-
ing mercantile nation, it began

in London. A Rothschild boy appealed to a few of the most avaricious among the nobility who ruled England, pointed out just how they could completely control the economic structure by control of a central bank which would have the sole legal right to issue the money of the nation. This was before the days of the check book, when bank notes were the only medium of exchange.

Acting on Rothschild's advice, other banks were prohibited from issuing their own notes and were confined to receiving for deposit gold and silver coin and the notes of the Bank of England. The controlling group in the Bank of England could thereafter completely control the economic life of England.

THEN CAME THE PERIOD of booms and busts. The Bank of England — privately owned, remember—would create a period of prosperity in increasing its note issues and loaning them to the other banks, who in turn loaned them to the business public. The production of wealth increased rapidly, together with an increase in both wages and prices. *After a period of induced prosperity, the Bank would call in its loans from the other banks, and they in turn would call*

their customer's loans. Depression would result.

During this artificially created "bust," the group controlling the Bank of England—being in control of the mechanism for issuing money—would buy in the most valuable properties at a fraction of their real value; and thus, the principal and most valuable properties came to be concentrated in the hands of a few favored families.

A similar device was then put into operation in France and other European countries. This same group of International Bankers then attempted to put over a similar deal in the United States, but failed at first, thanks to such men as Presidents Jackson and Lincoln. In America, The individual unit banking system developed. However the small country banks became dependent upon the big city banks and all that was necessary was for this International Banker Group to secure control of the big city banks through their American affiliates—and they could then control the economic development of America.

But, controlling America's economy was not enough. It was also necessary to control the government itself. And that's where the Federal Reserve System comes into the picture.

An Editorial:

LESSON OF EXPERIENCE--

Reprinted by permission of the *Indianapolis Star*

BEFORE this congress appropriates another \$4 billion of the American taxpayers' money for foreign aid, we suggest its members stop listening to the slogans of exporters and bureaucrats and listen to some facts. What does our 12 years' experience with foreign aid actually show?

Let's start at the beginning. The present foreign aid program began with a \$5.1 billion loan and grant program to Great Britain. The Labor government had already embarked on a program of nationalization of industry, transport and medicine. During its rule, the United States taxpayers supplied an average of \$1 billion a year to the Socialist government. By the end of Labor's

rule in 1951, the country was virtually bankrupt, it was still staggering under rationing, controls, nationalized industry's deficits and the mounting burden of the medical program. The British people finally got fed up with the economic failures and frustrations of socialism and elected a Conservative government.

During the next five years, the Conservatives abolished rationing, price controls, import controls, and returned road transport and the steel industry to private enterprise. Foreign aid to Great Britain was cut to one-sixth of the previous amount. Today, with the Conservatives again overwhelmingly re-elected, Britain is more prosperous than at any time in recent history.

Next we'll take West Germany. U.S. occupation forces first proceeded to dismantle German industry. They maintained price controls, rationing and other socialistic measures. Wrote Gustav Stolper in *German Realities*, German economic life has been kept in a strait jacket which stifles the best intentions of the occupying administration and the most intelligent German initiative. . . . American public opinion is hardly aware to what extent German policy has been shaped by Marxist ideologies, slogans and propaganda."

The "economic strait jacket" imposed on Germany cost the American taxpayers \$3 billion in foreign aid and it prevented German recovery.

Germans finally received their independence under the federal republic. Almost immediately these bureaucratic controls were dropped. Germany adopted the kind of economic system that has been so astonishingly successful in the United States. Germans turned toward economic freedom. The United Nations "Economic Survey of Europe Since the War" reported in 1953, "The effects on industrial production were dramatic . . . it rose by nearly 50 per cent during the second half of the year. Coming as it

did after three years of scarcity, black markets and ill conceived controls, it is hardly surprising that the sudden burst of activity in the summer of 1948 should have been hailed as a miracle demonstrating the efficiency of the market economy." (And the inefficiency of socialistically directed foreign aid.)

In 1950, American foreign aid was reduced to one-half its previous amount. Subsequently it was virtually ended. Yet Germany's economic progress continued to astonish Europe and the rest of the world. It was the proof of experience—proof that freedom works best in economics.

NEXT TAKE France. From 1944 to 1958, under France's successive Socialist governments, banks, insurance companies, airlines, coal mines, shipping, utilities and even automobile plants were nationalized. As *Economic News*, published by the American Institute for Economic Research, describes it, "Karl Marx himself hardly could have hoped for a more determined effort to apply his theories."

Supported by \$4 billion of American taxpayers' money from 1948 to 1955, French socialism staggered from failure to failure, bringing down gov-

ernments and keeping down the productivity and initiative of France. By 1958, socialistic measures were rapidly draining away economic vitality. Political and economic chaos were unbearable. The French people turned to De Gaulle at last. Yet as *Economic News* points out, "If American aid to the Socialist governments of France had been curtailed earlier, the failure of socialism would have hastened the return of De Gaulle to power."

So what did De Gaulle do? He immediately set about freeing the French economy from stultifying controls. At the same time he stopped taking American foreign aid! France, under De Gaulle and his brilliant economic adviser, Jacques Rueff, has released French economic initiative by handing out large doses of economic freedom. France has made another of those remarkable European economic recoveries in the two years since freedom replaced foreign aid and socialism.

What does all this mean? It simply means that foreign aid by itself is no guarantee whatever of helping restore or build up the economies of other nations. Only when given to countries adopting a free economic system can it have any good effect. To Socialist eco-

nomies it has an evil, stultifying effect, actually retarding recovery and progress. The experience of the three great nations of Europe in the last 12 years proves this conclusively. Yet still foreign aid propagandists mouth the same dreary platitudes and refuse to believe what experience makes plain.

Foreign aid, in Britain, France and Germany actually harmed the countries and the people who received it. It has harmed, rather than helped, the American taxpayer. It has stifled economic freedom, encouraged socialism and thus aided communism. Only by returning to freedom could France, Germany and Britain recover and prosper.

So we say to the members of the United States congress, "If you want to hurt our friends abroad and turn their economies further toward the deadening controls of socialism and communism, if you want to make real economic progress impossible in Asian and Middle Eastern countries, vote for that \$4 billion appropriation. But if you want to really help the other peoples of the world, export just one thing, freedom—economic freedom, political freedom. The whole of American experience, of British, French and German experience proves this case."

Your Health:

TWO FACTORS FOR LONGER LIFE

Blueprint For New Era of Aging

Adapted from *Science News Letter*

IF YOU CAN retain your pep as well as your desire to use it, you will probably live to a ripe old age.

A New York physician told the American Medical Association's Committee on Aging in Baltimore that the two major elements in prolonging life are preservation of energy and a high degree of motivation.

The first of these, Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp said, can be maintained through proper diet, exercise and rest. The second comes from purposeful useful activity.

"I believe that we must do everything we can, as we grow older, to resist the inclination to slow down the tempo of our living," he said. "I am convinced that if you will just sit and wait for death to come along, you will not have long to wait."

Dr. David B. Allman of Atlantic City, New Jersey, cited

"Medicine's Blueprint for the New Era of Aging":

1. Stimulation of a realistic attitude toward aging by all people.

2. Promotion of health maintenance programs and wider use of restorative services.

3. Extension of effective methods of financing health care for persons over 65.

4. Expansion of skilled personnel training programs and improvement of medical facilities.

5. Amplification of medical and socio-economic research in problems of aging.

6. Leadership and cooperation in community programs.

Dr Franklin Yoder said elimination of physical, social, mental, economic and employment handicaps "will insure the seniors of a greater opportunity for life fulfillment and would help them meet their overall economic needs with independence and dignity.

What motivates a Maineriac?

MILTONERL



MAINE BECOMES A STATE OF MIND

by F. Wallace Patch

MAINE-IACS, that's what they call us, because we dream perpetually of being in Maine and we tell everyone who will listen that Maine is the finest place in the world to live; but unless we can afford to retire we never commit ourselves to the hazardous gamble of becoming permanent residents.

Other Maine-iacs assure me that my case is typical. For every honest-to-goodness citizen of the State of Maine there are probably at least three people living elsewhere in North

America for whom Maine has become a State of Mind. I have been numbered among the latter majority for nearly 50 years. I have come to believe that I will ultimately go "home" to stay, if only to lie peacefully in a graveyard overlooking the sea. For such permanent retirement, the village cemetery at Tenant's Harbor strikes me as most comfortable and picturesque. To remain there into eternity, looking out eastward across the anchorage, would be close enough to heaven for me.

A MAINE-IAC always knows what he'd rather be doing. Many people like to play golf, for example, and so do I. But I prefer walking along the Marginal Way from Ogunquit beach to Perkins Cove and on to Bald Head cliff, inhaling the blues and the froth and pinching perfume from bayberry leaves.

Other folks get a charge out of hunting and fishing. I do, too, but, given a choice, I'd rather sail a sloop on Casco Bay, threading a casual course through the islands with gull-guides overhead.

Rave about Williamsburg, Sturbridge village and other recreated museum towns if you like. A deep thrill stirs me when I gaze on the architectural wonders of Wiscasset, a Maine town, which still maintains much of the character built into it back in the days when its commerce moved by canvas.

Enthuse, if you will, over the production line parade at your all-day visit to General Motors or U. S. Steel. Give me a one hour's tour of the boat shops in Friendship or Thomaston, where I can see the heart and hand of a builder revealed in the flare of an oak-framed hull.

Many consider the view of

New York city from atop the Empire State building the world's greatest. Perhaps, but to me, it's nothing compared to the ecstasy of looking out over the world from the shoulders of Cadillac mountain. Because the geography below is all Maine, framed in deep water fringed with firs.

I am especially susceptible to Maine moods in early autumn. I dream of the day when at the time nearly everyone else is leaving, I may be among the privileged few who stay on to know better the majestic silence of her lakes, to watch the churning of the waves along her rocky coasts. When Maine's blue-gray October haze backdrops the scarlet and gold of her maples, my State of Mind becomes almost hypnotic. Perhaps I am motivated by a primal urge to hibernate, to guarantee that, when spring restores the foliage, I will awaken in the same spot. I exhibit a definite psychological tendency towards fruition.

But all season, any season, Maine is my State of Mind because she provides the space and time to yawn, to stretch, to walk slowly, to feel close to trees and wild life and to know the weather's whims. In Maine, without much more effort than

rolling over in bed, I can be where diesel fumes surrender to pine smoke, or along the shore where cleansing salt air lifts the gulls in their tireless search for food.

I love Maine for her stimulating smells, such as come every 12 hours with exposure of the clam flats, and every 24 hours with each new shipment of red-fish lobster bait to fisherman's pier. For one who likes to sit quietly on the dock and soak up sounds, there is the gentle slap and swirl of Maine sea water against tall pilings, the plaintive whine of young terns, the make-and-break pulse from old Hartley's lobster boat as she rounds the buoy coming home. Of course, Hartley is not the only veteran who pilots a boat built to last as long as her owner.

BLUEBERRY PIE time is Maine time, too, especially when you're tasting the kind John Gould writes about.

A genuine Maine blueberry pie is never befouled with fillers. It's just full of fresh native berries and sugar, with a top crust so thin and moist it's almost transparent. The blue actually shows through, even before imprisoned juices

flood out of the first cut. To eat such pie you need a spoon to scoop up your share and to compliment the cook. The best I ever tasted was served to me years ago in a little dockside lunch room at Stonington; it has remained a fixture in my State of Mind ever since.

Along the seacoast, it's the same way with floriculture. Just as with the people who grow them, Maine's marginal flowers glow brighter and live longer. No floriculturist has yet proved conclusively why, but all plants — from the robust rugosa rose to the fanciest hybrid begonia — blossom brilliantly when set out within sight of the surf.

Some observers theorize that in the saline air the plants absorb certain needed trace elements which have evaporated from the ocean. Others credit the frequent morning fogs which build up moisture reserves, activate available fertilizers and discourage insects. Still others claim that the superior color is largely the result of the intensified light reflected from the water. Whatever the scientific secret, all agree ocean-side flowers develop best, often lasting into November — which accounts for another weakness in my chronic addiction to Maine.

I AM SELDOM in the State after Thanksgiving; but I have sampled all seasons sufficiently to be sure I could love Maine in winter, too. I feel good about a country where the hearth fire is something much more than a decorator's functional design. For a few weeks, shadows are longer and sharper in the northeast. But they mark the passage of time on snow with sundial simplicity and soon noticeably shorten as they herald the revival of life in field and forest.

Maine is also my State of Mind because she can lose me so completely in her wilderness. It is comforting—and at the same time vaguely frightening — to reflect that there is so much of Maine, so many miles of tall timber that tourists never see, such vast areas which remain much the same as they were 1000, or even 5000, years ago, long before the Norsemen came to Vineland.

I suspect this pull of the unknown is an especially significant element in Maine's magnetic power. For many who have come to feel that they are suffering from too much circumscribed routine, contact

with Maine and Maine people excites the imagination, not because Maine people are less refined or less receptive to modern gadgetry, but because so many of them live contentedly on the outer edge of what we choose to call civilization.

It is exhilarating to know that Maine folks own enough unexplored geography to become pioneers any time they feel like it — which to be sure, they seldom do. But at least they can point with pride to their great backyard of undeveloped real estate. My hunch (and hope) is that no Chamber of Commerce will ever succeed in trading too much of it away for new industries which could complicate Maine's priceless climate of freedom.

Yes, Maine makes me sick: enervated from envy of the thousands of hardy souls who have the inborn spirit to live in Maine and make it more than a State of Mind. As an incurable Maine-iac, however, I only hope there may yet be time for me to enjoy more than my seasonal share of the real thing before I settle into that seaside cemetery for keeps.

America Strikes Back

The Soviet Union was the victim of America's first attempt at massive retaliation when Hubert Humphrey talked to Khrushchev for eight hours.

THE BOOK SHELF

A Measuring Rod for Political Speakers

by Maurine Halliburton

A TREASURY OF GREAT AMERICAN SPEECHES. Selected by Charles Hurd. Hawthorn Books, Inc., New York, N.Y. 1959. \$5.95. 364 pp.

WITH POLITICAL ORATORY filling the air, as it is now and as it will be until the after the November election, orators and listeners alike should welcome some sort of value-measuring device for the product. Such a device is at hand in this collection of speeches which had its first printing in September 1959. Does the campaign oratory measure up to the words of these speakers who made history when they faced their audiences in the past or—in our times—addressed the nation over radio and television? Will a speech made by someone in this presidential campaign of 1960 be included in a similar collection a hundred years from now?

Here, however, are many kinds of speeches, not only those of

eager candidates, their supporters and detractors. These words cover a period from 1645 to 1959. They mirror the events of the times in which they were made, and many aspects of our country's history besides that of politics. An interesting and often amusing feature is the introductory "news story" that precedes each oration, setting it in its own frame of time and place; in some instances, there is also a "sequel" to show what were the consequences, how events were shaped by the speech.

From the first one—by John Winthrop in 1645—which, the news story says, "constitutes a new definition added to the slim archives of precedent being constructed as part of the colonial legal structure," the theme is freedom. Each speech is keyed by a quotation, Winthrop's by, "Liberty is the proper end and object of authority." Later, for the great speech of Stephen A. Douglas at Freeport, Illinois in 1858, it is "Leave the people free

to do as they please," and for William Edgar Borah's speech in 1919 on the League of Nations, "Peace upon any other basis than national independence... is fit only for slaves." Then there is John Mason Brown's scornful "Prize Day Address" of 1958, an attack upon the prophets of the "beat generation" with its "I am sick and tired of the snivelers, the defeated and the whiners," a sentiment that had its earlier counterpart among those who came back from World War I to shoulder the burdens of the next four decades while their weaker brothers hid behind the

self-chosen, self-pitying tag-name, "lost generation."

EVERYONE WILL NOT agree to the greatness of every speech in this collection, nor to the greatness of many of the speakers. There are some, certainly, that I would have omitted. Yet, the virtue of the whole is that it speaks for all. These are the people who said things that moved their listeners, that, sometimes, changed the thinking and the events of their times. Who, today, will do as much? What words of our contemporaries will be included in tomorrow's great speeches?

How Well Do Food Laws Protect Us?

reprinted from Herald of Health

by Beartice Trum Hunter

THE POISONS IN YOUR FOOD. By William Longgood (Simon and Schuster, New York, \$3.95.)

THIS IS A well-documented account of what happens to foods: from the chemically-treated seeds, planted in chemically treated soil, doused with chemical pesticides, refined and processed with an astonishing array of chemical additives, packaged with chemical contaminants, all the way to storage with chemical

fumigants. The author repeatedly demonstrates the narrowing margin of safety for consumers resulting from increasing use of toxic, cancer inciting materials added to food. He traces the basic struggle between private profit and public protection.

Although it is generally believed the public is protected by food laws, Mr. Longgood reveals startling inadequacies and legal loopholes. Many examples are cited. Even after passage of the

Miller Pesticide Act which established generous tolerance levels for pesticide residues, an alarming number of violations was found. In some cases, 44 per cent of the samples exceeded tolerance levels.

ALTHOUGH MANY other pesticides came into common use after DDT, FDA admitted no specific method existed to test them. When specific tests could be made, as many as four individual insecticides were found in single milk samples.

The author relates how the 1958 Amendment to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act was formulated to accommodate industry and protect profits rather than consumers. *It is unknown how many chemicals now appearing in food may be capable of inducing cancer. Based on statistical results of previous tests, scientists estimate that up to 25 per cent may be found carcinogenic.* The author comments: "The American people are forced to play Russian roulette with their lives, as far as carcinogens in food are concerned." He charges that facts are being suppressed from the public, and dangers minimized.

Mr. Longgood discusses at length the forces obstructing consumer protection. Industrialists have gained control of governmental agencies supposed to regulate them. They are able to place their own men in key positions

and dictate policy. "These political appointees have the power to overrule recommendations of career men who have the technical training and knowledge to appreciate hazards the public is subjected to by increased adulteration of foods," he observes.

THEN, some government employees plan, upon retirement, to seek industry jobs. This makes them unwilling to enforce unpopular regulations. The author describes government pressures on scientists on the payroll, as well as doctors and health officials not in their employ. Virtually all research funds are being granted by government or industry. Financial support can be withheld or withdrawn. Tests may be arranged so favorable conclusions will be reached.

The author also comments that the record of certain political figures in Congress seems to show extraordinary efforts to promote use of chemicals in foods, and defend their use.

Mr. Longgood explodes popular myths. He analyzes the phrase, "just a little bit of poison will not harm you." The fact that the dose of poison can be reduced until damage is no longer discernible does not mean it no longer does damage. It merely means it no longer can be seen.

He clarifies another point frequently misunderstood. There is no relationship between toxicity

of a substance and its ability to produce cancer. The cancer-causing properties of a chemical can be missed easily in ordinary toxicity-screening tests. The author exposes the canard we are the "best-fed people in the world." He presents shocking evidence to the contrary, revealing widespread nutritional deficiencies.

THIS BOOK should be mandatory reading for every Congressman who may be called upon to vote for legislation affecting the health, nay the lives, of 170,000,000 Americans. It should be required reading for food pro-

cessors ignorant of biological processes. It should be studied by every consumer—which means the entire population. The book was written in the great tradition established by Samuel Hopkins Adams' *The Great American Fraud*, Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*, Horace Kallen's *One Hundred Million Guinea Pigs* and Leonard Wickenden's *Our Daily Poison*. Mr. Longgood, a staff reporter on the New York World Telegram and Sun, has performed a valuable service in painstaking research, careful assemblage of facts, and clear presentation.

Who Do You Work For?

Who do you work for—and why do you work?

The obvious answer, of course, is that you work for your employer or for yourself, and that the reason you work is to provide the wherewithall of living.

However, that answer is an oversimplification nowadays. If you are an average citizen, more than a quarter of your eight-hour working day is done on behalf of government. In essence, government is your employer during that period, and takes all of your earnings.

If you think that taxation and government spending aren't of top importance to you and your family, think again!

—Waterford (Calif.) News

Appeaser Eaton

Cyrus Eaton, millionaire espouser of communist fronts and causes, rides again. This time he is personally bankrolling a group which calls itself the Undergraduate Committee for the Recognition of (Communist) China, which he hopes will spread the word of appeasement to all university campuses throughout the United States. Headquarters of the "committee" are at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. The Red China Lobby has long searched for a central source of revenue. It seems to have found its "angel" at last in Cyrus Eaton. — MARVIN LIEBMAN in a letter to the *New York Daily News* May 5, 1960.

To Tranquilize or Not to Tranquilize?

A Symposium of Opinion

- I do not prescribe tranquilizers and never have prescribed them for the simple reason that they destroy individual enterprise and initiative.—Dr. Geroge W. Calver, attending physician to Congress.
- We should tighten up all along the line, certainly on drugs that can change the individual's behavior.—Dr. Samuel Freedman, president, New York County Medical Society.
- "The scramble for these drugs has almost reached a stage of infectious mass hysteria, comparable to the dancing mania of the Middle Ages. It is time to call a halt to the over enthusiasm of doctors, pharmaceutical houses and the public at large. These drugs are too dangerous to fool around with."—Dr. Harry C. Soloman, director, Boston Psychopathic Hospital.
- "A warning of possible unhappy effects of 'happy pills' was sounded . . . at the American Psychological Association convention. While the pills relieve a case of 'blues' for a time, they may end up by making the mental climate of the depressed person more dismal. In other instances they 'tranquilize so completely that all motive for action is lost,' several experts said."—Effie Alley in the *Chicago American*.
- "I've seen people so slowed down that they just sat and did nothing for a month."—Dr. Jonathon Cole, of the National Institute for Mental Health.
- ". . . the pills don't solve a thing. And the person who uses them habitually isn't likely to either. . . . It is estimated that \$7,000,000 worth of a single tranquilizer was sold (in 1957). In some states such drugs are available even without a doctor's prescription."—Dr. Arthur Backrath, University of Virginia Hospital.
- ". . . Some physicians are at times using the drug unwisely on infants and children whose personalities are still developing. . . . It is hard to believe a 'well-rounded individual' could develop from a 'tranquilized' environment in which the child has no knowledge of the stresses and strains to which he will be exposed in later life."—DR. JOHN L. HARVEY, Deputy Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration.

THE MERCURY FORUM

Sir: Thank you for the constancy of your effort to offset the tactics and strategies of the communists. There is desperate need to awaken the country to the realization that destruction is at the door.

Clever lads, those communists. They have measured us by our own yard-stick — a yard-stick furnished by our frothy so-called Liberals, Intellectuals, One-Worlders, Moscow-prompted peace-mongers and their ilk. With these singing the Kremlin's lullabies, the Khrushchev clan would be stupid indeed not to exploit our strong desire for peace and our wishful thinking we can have it. The only promises the Lenin-Stalin-Krushchev lads ever kept were the promises to destroy all who stood in their way.

Let's keep blowing the MERCURY trumpet until every American is awake, until we arise as a nation, not to defend ourselves, but to carry the offensive to our enemies. No war was even won by defensive measures. This one won't be won that way. When we pray "God Save America" let's keep in mind he will save America by stout American hearts and strong American hands.

R. H. SIMPSON
Capitola, California

Sir: With the leftist-Liberal victory in Quebec Province I had the honor of becoming the first victim of the "Liberal" axe and despite seven years of hard work with Hydro-Quebec Commission the new Liberal (?) administration had me fired the first day they "took over." It was also significant that, like in Cuba, the new regime moved fast to search my personal files at my Labrieville-South address. These files contained the full list of Communists and Red fellow-travelers who had supported the Liberal Party in Quebec (See the supplementary section of the Canadian Intelligence Service On *The Truth About Jean Louis Gagnon* in the current issue) and like Ernesto de laFe and other Cuban anti-Communists I had committed the serious "crime" of knowing too much about the Commie tie-up with the "Liberals."

You have my permission to incorporate this in the MERCURY FORUM of any forthcoming issue so that your readers can realize how militant anti-Communists are hounded from their employment for daring to expose the Communist conspiracy in our midst.

PAT WALSH
Province of Quebec, Canada

Sir: The 1960 copies of AMERICAN MERCURY that I am receiving start my third year as a subscriber to your magazine. I have found it invaluable for the information it contains. This little pocket-sized magazine made it possible for me to hold an audience of twenty of our church men's group spell-bound with a half hours talk on "The Layman and Christian Education." A dry subject--never; not when you take the suppression of Christianity under communism as your basis, use about eight AMERICAN MERCURY articles on the subject as foundation, and compare what the average American male church-goer is free to do, with what the same Christian under communism must face to place his religion before his friends and his own children. Close this with an account of the Easter celebration held at dawn within travelling distance of the Kremlin as it was recounted in MERCURY and you have made an impression that no thinking Christian can forget.

Everyone will not agree with everything printed in MERCURY -- I haven't -- but everyone will find useful information to use in carrying on his personal crusade against the many Un-American activities that are a menace to our present generation.

M. H. GIBSON

Wendell, Idaho.

Sir: You spoke of Ireland's stand in the U.N. regarding China's admission to that "August Body." Very true, I'm sorry to say--but am very happy to add that the Irish people and press and, of course, the clergy, shouted for the scalps of Ireland's "representatives." They were most emphatic in their condemnation of the delegates' leniency towards China and all communists. The Irish Government stood by the delegates -- a fact we cannot understand or accept. You may be sure the defaulters' every move in the U.N. will be watched very closely from this on. "Betrayal," the Irish press called it, and I think it will decide the next elections. We are all very much ashamed over here.

Ireland is a country of simple, sensitive and generous people who uphold that love of justice and freedom which is God's gift to those who would follow him. How then can Mr. Aiken claim to represent the Irish? How dare he? He misrepresented us with his vote and I hope and trust in God that everyone who has heard of his folly will clearly understand that he stands condemned in the eyes of his fellow countrymen. He's a great talker, is Frank, but he'll never talk his way out of that one.

SEAN O'BRIEN

Garryowen

Limerick, Ireland

Sir: People should read *Macabees in Scripture* (Catholic Bible). The termites took it out of the Protestant Bible so as not to alert us.

ROBERT TYLER

Great Falls, Montana

Sir: In reference to the article entitled *The Great Bookies* by Jo Hindman appearing in the April, 1960 edition of the AMERICAN MERCURY, I would like to make some comments and ask a few questions.

I have been a member of the Great Books discussion groups for five years and my husband a member of another group for two years and in our experience, many of the charges in Miss Hindman's article are untrue or extremely far-fetched. I have never heard of a Great Books group which insisted its members use a set of the "readings" published by the Foundation. I have never heard any one political, religious or any other opinion expressed by any Great Books group. The opinions are quite healthily divergent, so that if "one-worldism" thought is the goal of the Great Books Foundation, its program has been quite ineffective. Of course, there are always those who are for some reason afraid of any form of Free Discussion and I assume that Miss Hindman, from her article, may be one of these people.

I have also attended a few Great Books Leadership Training courses, just out of curiosity, as I am not a leader. I found that a few more of Miss Hindman's statements were untrue. It is stated in the Leadership Training Manual that this program is for "adults only" and gives the reasons why. I understand that the Spring-Time Camps in the Rockies did give a first year Great Books course last year to 12 high school students as an experiment which proved quite successful. However, I am quite sure this was not sponsored by the Great Books Foundation. It is also untrue that leaders are told to "follow keys," as Miss Hindman states. There are such things as suggested question sheets issued to each leader for each reading. The discussion group is aware of this and in the leadership training course, the future leaders are encouraged to think of their own questions in preference to these "suggested questions."

The questions that I would like to ask of your magazine or Miss Hindman and trust that you will answer, are: (1) How many years, if any, has Miss Hindman participated in a Great Books course? (2) Has she ever completed a Great Books leadership training course? (3) What Great Books discussion groups have barred use of other editions (unabridged or otherwise) of their readings?

I also trust that you do publish divergent opinions in your magazine.

MARJORIE C. WAGNER
Massapequa, L.I., N.Y.

Sir: We do not eat anything with white sugar in it; we do not consume any dairy products except cottage cheese; we do not eat fried foods; we do not eat starchy foods; we not eat dry cereals; and we eat very little bread. Naturally, people say, "Well, what do you eat?" About eighty per cent of our food intake daily is raw food, consisting of fruits and vegetables. We eat many nuts, chewing them well, particularly almonds, which are alkaline. We eat three light meals per day.

DR. AND MRS. J. A. LOVELL
Dallas, Texas

Sir: I have just finished a 15 to 20 minute telephone conversation with an anonymous caller, who claimed to be representing the ADL (Anti-Defamation League). I cannot recall all of the conversation, due to the fact that my blood is still at the boiling point; but the purpose of the call was to get me to discontinue my subscription to American Mercury. This party hesitated about giving me his name at first, but finally admitted to the name of Roberts, which I doubt was the truth.

He claims to have a list of all

the MERCURY subscribers and claims that they are going to stop the publication and dissemination of this magazine, which I consider as patriotic as any publication in the country.

This "Mr. Roberts" admitted that he was *not an American citizen*, and stated that Eleanor Roosevelt is the greatest American who ever lived citing the fact that she had just been successful in having fluoride added to the water in Puerto Rico, which would benefit the health of the Puerto Ricans immensely, and make her immortal; that anybody who read the MERCURY was subversive, that his organization, the ADL, had all the money, brains, and intelligence in the United States, and that they were out to break everyone who opposed them; that the United States was not a true democracy, but they were going to make it so. . . .

Within 24 hours after receiving this call, three people informed me they had received a similar call (one at 1 A.M.), with similar threats.

Such tactics as this should make every patriot mad enough to subscribe to the AMERICAN MERCURY, 250 West 57 Street, New York 19, N. Y. (\$4.00 per year) and join hands with an organization that is fighting for the preservation of our Constitution and Freedom.

J. H. KEATHLEY
Miami, Fla.

Sir: National sovereignty? World sovereignty? These we hear so much about, but it is individual sovereignty and individual freedom that counts, and it was towards these goals that we were heading when the United States of America was born.

In those days we clearly saw that governments; state and national must be strictly limited if men are to be free; and that entanglements with foreign and in-

ternational governments must be shunned if men were to remain free. American history from 1776 to the 1930's showed how right and correct were these beliefs.

Today, when so few Americans appreciate what individual sovereignty means, or even seem to care, can individual liberty and freedom long endure?

J. KESNER KAHN
Chicago, Ill.

Pew Attacks NCC For Red China Stand

Mr. J. Howard Pew, director of the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, and president of the United Presbyterian Foundation, in Chicago, on March 19, sharply attacked the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. for its pronouncements on social-political issues, mentioning in particular its World Order Study Conference recommendation that the United States recognize Red China. According to the UPI report, he said he had discussed the question of giving to the church with "many men in business and in the professions who are dedicated Christian members of our church."

"Many of these men could afford to give far more than they do," he said. "Most of them give liberally to charity, moderately to their local churches, and not at all to the corporate church (national denominational body)."

"They cannot understand how our corporate church could tolerate such statements and pronouncements on social issues as they have seen in the press."

In another report he said:

"Our committee on social education and action has in effect declared that it is the will of God that Congress favor civil rights, birth control, or more control over the states, and oppose such things as right-to-work laws.

"'What does the Church say' may be the Roman Catholic view, but 'What does Christ say' is the Protestant principle. The United Presbyterians have gone the limit and affirmed that what the Church says is what Christ says."—*Christian Beacon*

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LABOR DAY

by Major Manfred Pakas

“LABOR OMNIA VINCIT” (*labor conquers everything*). This truth has stood the test of time. It applies today as forcibly as it did when first enunciated centuries ago.

On the first Monday of September, we celebrate Labor Day. It is a national holiday and epitomizes the place labor holds in our national life. It emphasizes the important part labor plays in American progress.

It behooves all Americans to labor for themselves, for each other and for the Nation. The United States means US. The individual's stake in America is measured by the obligation to work together in harmony and accord.

Only when each American realizes he must do his part faithfully, honestly and efficiently all the time, can all prosper and succeed! It is for this reason we dedicate and set aside one day each year to take stock and make sure that we are all working together.

LABOR DAY symbolizes action. ALL of us — men, women and children — in America must labor every day, year in and year out, persistently doing our bit for our country, for ourselves and for our posterity.